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Bevoted to Bolifics, Titerature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXVI.

SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

NO. 8.

"Very sorry I can't accommodate you

so far, gentlemen. Do anything to

The lawyers, for they were three of the smartest lawyers in the State, and

ready to drop with fatigue, held a con-sultation, and then as they could do no

better and were too tired to go another

step, they asked:
"Well, can't you stable our horses and

give us chairs and a fire till morning?

"Oh, yes; I can do that, gentlemen." Our learned and legal friends were

soon drying their wet clothes by a bright

and then uttering a word or two of im-

patience as they waited for daylight.
The longest night has a morning, and

was so full you couldn't give us a bed last night?" said one of the travelers.

sible; for the night was two-thirds gone

beds why didn't you say so?"
The laywers had to give it up. Three

How Mark Twain Was Fooled.

Twain resided in San Francisco and was

among the Bohemians, and associated

Mark was an ardent angler, and was

In those days Alexander Badlam and

Francisco judge now deceased; Alexander Badlam and Fulton Berry. The two

latter, knowing full well that there were

no red rock-cod on this side of the Far-

ately placed in a barrel of water, which

had been provided to keep alive what

procured a piece of chalk and com

fishermen, and during the next two

the same manner fifty or sixty times on

to hook on to him any more, the jokers

out red rock-cod, and holding it aloft,

turedly, the other gentlemen refusing to

converse on the sport of red rock cod

Twain's writings on his life in Califor-

The Mexican Post-office.

They have a queer way of conducting

the post-office in Mexico. In one of her

Away back in the sixties when Mark

"You didn't?

thunder then, did you say?"

"I didn't say so," Ford replied.
"You didn't? What in the name of

oblige you, but that's impossible.

The last penny of the \$100,000 which | Buffalo proposes to give as a prize to the man who invents a feasible method of harnessing the immense water power of Niagara has been subscribed.

On January 1, 1887, President Grevy, of France, received 8,000 callers. On the first day of the present year fourteen persons visited ex-President Grevy. That little prefix "ex" is terribly potent in this world.

There are two hundred private railroad cars in the United States, representing a value of nearly \$5,000,000. They are worth anywhere from \$1,000 to \$60,000 each, the most luxurious, probably, being that owned by George M. Pullman.

In the matter of eclipses the United States is treated perhaps a shade better in 1888 than usual, as the eclipses of the moon are visible here. But none of the solar eclipses are to be seen, and it is surely time some consideration was shown in this respect.

The total of anthracite coal for the past year is put at 34,400,000 tons in round numbers, exclusive of local sales at the mines and colliery consumption. The total for 1886, with which these figures are to be compared, was 32,136, 862 gross tons. Crediting the present year with an increase of 5 per cent. only, will show up a total of 36,120,900 tons for 1888."

Colonel George L. Perkins, Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, is the oldest railroad official in the United States, and probably in the world. He is ninety-nine years old, is six feet two inches in height and stands as straight as many men of thirty. Colonel Perkins is the only surviver of the passengers who steamed down the Hudson in Fulton's pioneer steamboat, the Clermont, on her trial trip.

Among the many expenses that Wall street brokers have to face every year is brighten and adorn their offices in the Metropolis. Winter and summer, spring and fall, huge bunches of expensive posies are kept on hand in many of the attractive offices. It is reckoned that the average expense for an office is \$10 a day. At dusk the office boys and lesser clerks

is now a rolling sea. At least 3,000,000 dled. while it is thought that the loss of life will reach 750,000. Everything in the way of figures is as yet however paid enough to defray the shifts will show, and oh! it is hard to estimate. Court and business circles in Pekin, Canton and other centres, are

The new industry in the South, which has been noted, develops another use for pine needles besides that of spreading an aromatic odor from the filling of a spreading an aromatic odor from the filling of a spreading an aromatic odor from the filling of a spreading and the spreading nllow. One product of these needles is a remarkably strong oil, claimed to possess valuable medicinal properties; andved and woven, this wool being a fleecy brown mass, possessing a pleasant odor which gives it value as a moth destroyer when employed in the form of carpet a strong, cheap matting, adapted for halls, stairways and offices.

Milwaukee of Martin Kroeger, the oldest is 114 years old and a native of Prussia. He was a resident of Milwaukee from 1850 until three years ago. His eldest grandchildren 25 years old who have standing in his door and watching the really be of use." children. He looks as though he were and is as clear-headed and jolly an old man as there is in Wisconsin. He can her, I believe. She has taken the place will people think of you? see very well without glasses, hear perfe tly, and has an unimpaired memory. He was in the wagon train of Napoleon's army in its invasion of Russia, and tells many a reminiscence of the campaign.

fact that New Zealand is making a practical effort to compete with America in the supplying of cheese to the English Zealand state that in the provinces of over twenty cheese factories operating already, turning out each season an average of fifty or sixty tons of cheese, and capable of doubling the production. tribe of office boys. In the other provinces there are also several factories in operation; and, though on a less extensive scale, the total yield from both the north and togo so familiarly to the office," sighed Gladys deprecatingly, as she dipped her brush daintily into the lemon-yellow with middle islands for the season ending July last is estimated at about 1500 tons of cheese. Up to last year a market was found for the whole output in New Zealand and Australia, but this year the echoed Mrs. Cateret, regarding her son producers are looking to England for a with complacent satisfaction. market for their surplus cheese. It will Jane which is singularly unlike the probably be some time before there is an important factor in the competition with American cheese, but it will be well for our cheesemakers to be forewarned, that

THE END OF THE STORY

You were standing alone in the silence, When I passed down the stair that night, Alone with thoughts in the shadow, Away from the fire's soft light, And never a greeting you gave me, Not a word your lips let fall, As I came from the light to your side, dear

That night, in the old oak hall! But I know, ah, so well, the secret You fancied you kept unseen, And I hated the pride that was standing

Like a shadow our hearts between. So I told you, that night, a story, And you listened as in a spell, Till I saw that you guessed the meaning

You fain would have silenced me then, dear To leave it untold were best-Too late, for I learned, as you drew me To your heart, that you knew the rest? And the shadow passed by from between us Forever, beyond recall, As you whispered the end of the story That night, in the old oak hall!

-G. Clifton Bingham

PLAIN MARY JANE.

Clementina, Gladys, Marguerite and Lilian among the girls, and Theodore, Reginald, Maximilian and Francis

Mary Jane determined to improve the of plain little Mary Jane, but what a brick Felix among the boys, and then came No. 9, with Francis Felix out of kilts, and Clementina beginning to go into society. Mrs. Carteret had always had the naming of her brood, but Mr. Carteret, holding the blanketed bundle in his arms and surveying the wrinkled, rosy face, declared that it was his turn at last.

"I shall call this daughter plain Mary Jane, after her Grandmother Jenkins, he declared, "and, my dear, if ever we have another son, his name shall be "You hav John, you may make up your mind to

They never did have another son, howhumiliation of hearing a boy of hers saluted as Jack on the street or recorded thousand." as Johnny on the baseball score of his

Mary Jane was a round, rosy-poly the item for flowers with which they child, sturdy and strong, and as different from her brothers and sisters as if At dusk the office boys and lesser clerks divide the flowers, and who knows but some tender heart has had one or two ecstatic beats at receiving some of them?

Late details of the Chinese floods

Late details of the Chinese floods

Late details of the Chinese floods

A Frenchman named Lacassagne has busy with her amateur upholstery.

"For pity's sake!" ejaculated Marguerite, in the chamber above. "Mary Jane is in the middle of the work and she'll scientifique. The man upon whom he never apologize. I will not go down."

Extended that she and ushered her, without ceremony, into the room where the young mistress was been for some time studying this subject, and the results of his experiments and observations are given in the Reeue is in the middle of the work and she'll scientifique. The man upon whom he experimented was a famous Hungarian populous district of 10,000 square miles explain, but year by year his law busi- handkerchief from the bureau drawer. ness had lessened and his income dwinpeople are homeless and absolute'y destinone of the family felt like denying, when the drawing room was somewhat then took a long breath. After tute of the barest necessaries of life, with little outside the office to de- in shadow. Mary Jane has no doubt way of figures is as yet, however, pure taxes, Mr. Carte et's household was often let the world know how poor we are speculation, with the chances of a total in straits, which would have astonished Thus tragically the mother and daugh- Still he continued to breathe amply and mortality far greater than the present the neighbors, had they dreamed of their ter above stairs regarded each other, Pekin, Canton and other centres, are doing all in human power to cope with the disaster.

particle of jush; the girls were elegant tiere and established the caller in a great cavity diminished greatly in size.

M. Lacassagne believes from this, and school standard; yet Clementina's piano, her back to the light, a screen between from the fact that James was continually

> family had ice cream for dessert. anxious look, which if it troubled nobody

Mary Jane. self as soon as she could speak plainly, and "papa's little girl" she remained when her brown hair was brushed smoothly back from a compact, sensible forehead, and her gray eyes looked she went away. straight on the world with the courage of a young woman who meant to make on this point. She said, in her usual her way, asking no odds on account of

"Who is that happy-faced girl who so progress of the two toward Mr. Carter-

"That," said the person addressed, "is of office boy for the old gentleman just when a man's funds are as low as Carter- pay me a living price for it." et's chronically are." "Whew!" said the merchant, with a

ong whistle. "I didn't know that Jane had all she wanted to do. A dozen Carteret had a daughter who knew enough to play the part of office boy."

Had curiosity led the critic to follow the pair he would have seen Mary Jane— from one to another, gradually coming her stiff dress covered with a brown linen to be regarded as a household oracle. wrap, her hair enveloped in a cap, long loose gloves protecting her hands and Otago and Southland alone there are to rights, singing a merry tune the while; telligence and interest unknown to the

which she was touching a withered leaf. "It's not good form!" raid Reginald, posing before the glass to 2ry the effect of bangs for his patrician countenance. "Papa has always spoiled Mary Jane,"

"There is a manishness about Mary gentility of the women of our family,"

remarked Marguerite. Clementine, who had been married for several years, and who had less tolerathey may endeavor, by superior make ficiency in the exchequer, threw cold tion than formerly for the Carteret deand quality, to still command the water on the general disfavor by saying.

"Oh! well, girls, and mamma, you know very well that nobody will ever choose Mary Jane for her beauty, and if she can help papa, for goodness sake let her do it. Jerome says that papa must have managed dreadfully to let affairs "Papa, dear, wouldn't you like to take with the contained of the co drift as they have, and I agree with me on an excursion?"

deal into the hands of Mary Jane. She had a perfect genius for contriving tired, he wondered, and would an outing here and a sixpence there her talent was her girlish fun and freedom.

marvelous. Plebeian if you choose, but "I do think, papa," said Mary Jane, nevertheless a convenient and comfort- taking his breath away by her audacity, able talent for the child of an impe- "that you and I ought to do something cunious parent.

nothing. Invention she had, but creation was beyond her powers, and not all her willing service, diligent and faithful as it was, could bring business enough to poor Mr. Carteret to more than pay his office rent. Mrs. Carteret, poor ladveried till her countries of the countries his office rent. Mrs. Carteret, poor lady, cried till her eyes were red, but what winter the Carteret ship, under the good did that do? Lilian west to live pilotage of plain Mary Jane, finds itself with Clementine. Marguerite thought in peaceful waters. The eranberry she would try writing for the press under swamp is paying well. The upholstery the impression that here was an easy business has its headquarters in a neat The Carterets were conspicuous for ble, too, and needing so little outlay—

leir pretty names, which they always for couldn't the they always for couldn't the their pretty names, which they always for couldn't she throw off poems and women to do the best work in town, wrote in full, even before a revolution in taste had put Bessie, Nellie and Madge an editor to pay for them? Two of the ure to fulfill an engagement nor ever out of fashion everywhere, except as pet names to be used at home. There were an English nobleman and the others "I tell you what, girls," says Clemen names to be used at home. There were an English nobleman and the others

> what could she do which would bring "It's the Jenkins facult What could she do which would bring in money? Day after day, night after "It's Emerson's doctrine," says poor "It's Emerson's doctrine," says poor and darned, turned curtains and furniture covering, kept the house bright and shining, and found herself repaid by seeing her father lose the discouraged expression which had overlaid his natural delphia Times.

"You have inherited the Jenkins faculty," he said one day. "We Carterets and your mother's people, the Truemans, are lacking in resource, but kins, and she was a woman among a

Jenkins faculty, or Carteret elegance, Mary Jane pondered, which was to come to the front and prove helpful.

She was mounted on a step ladder re- and a half. she were no relation to them. Her mother, lying lanquid on the sofa with a novel in her hand, was distressed at the air of rude health which distinguished. She was mounted on a step ladder remainder and a nail.

She was mounted on a step ladder remainder and a nail.

The doctors differ in their opinion as to the time at which deth comes in drowning. Seme say in three minutes, air of rude health which distinguished. Mrs. Despard, an old and fashionable others in five, but none set a longer time her, when Mary Jane declared that she and ushered her, without ceremony, into cease.

"I wish," she continued, sorrowfully,

possibility. The boys were nice fellows, while below Mary Jane having tripped tions a minute, while at the same time well-bred and agreeable, but without a from the step-ladder, shaken out the portion the observer noticed that the abdominal Lilian's embroidery, Gladys's water colors her and the bit of fire in the grate was swallowing his saliva, that, in drawing and Marguerite's French and German finding herself all at once face to face the long breath at first, he swallowed

gloves. Lilian only patiently tried the neither for love nor money do I know somewhat purified, into his lungs. That decorative art, once in a while selling a where to find any one who can take is, in other words, he makes of his cushion or a card-case, on which occasion stitches when they are needed, arrange stomach a reservoir for air, a fact which, hot-house flowers in profusion always my pretty things daintily, drape a lam-adorned the mother's table and the brequin and generally see to what my main for such an extraordinary time un-

else distressed the heart of his daughter not have told, but before Mrs. Carteret -Youth's Companion. entered the parlor a compact was made 'Papa's little girl" she had called her- and the Despard portieres and furniture were all to pass in review before the girl's bright eyes the next day afternoon. child?" said the lady, in a soft aside, as But plain Mary Jane was not sensitive

"Certainly, Mrs. Despard, if I am able 1850 until three years ago. His eldest often walks down the street with old price, but you must not count upon me son is 78 years old, and he has great Carteret:" said a merchant one day, until you find out whether or not I can until you find out whether or not I can

Mrs. Carteret exclained as the door clo-ed "That I should have lived to see this

"Oh, my dear little mother, what mat at present, and it's no doubt a great re- ters it what they may think if only they hef, for even that expense is a burden will find my work good of its kind and

families were in need of precisely such helpful assistance as she could render. and she had her regular days and went For, were there stains on the linen, Mary Jane could remove them; was a bit of -sweeping, dusting, setting things lace frayed, her deft hands could re store it to its primitive freshness; did a then later, copying legal documents and lady need a hat for reception or opera looking up references for her father, serving him, indeed, with a quickness, inwith magic in her finger-tips, and give her a few ends of ribbon, a flower or two "I hope no one among our friends will and a bit of tinsel, and there you were. ever find out that papa allows Mary Jane | She could mend a three-cornered rent eloths and napkins, she had the patience and the skill of a medical man in restoring them when they had become a state of the Mississippi. Lieutenant-Commander, now Rear Admiral, Thomas O. Selfridge, was in command of the Cairo. He and The Jenkins faculty stood her in stead, was killed or seriously injured. Captain in these days, and though Mamma Carteret fumed, she was so environed with new comforts that she grew resigned in spite of aristocratic projudice, while Papa Carteret, with ever-increasing pride, openly boasted of this business-like daughter. "Papa's little girl," meanwhile, was so happy and busy, and successful, that she began to look beautiful, and "plain Mary Jane" seemed like a

misnomer in earnest.

One day she was looking over the morning paper, when her eyes fell upon placed by a black one, and now she is a paragraph which set her wits to work

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

A Hint to the Housewife. im."

"Where, my darling," was the surprised reply. Provident Mary Jane was
The housekeeping had fallen a good

The housekeeping had fallen a good

The housekeeping had fallen a good

The housekeeping had fallen a good seldom anxious that money should be ragouts and fricasees out of the leftovers and fragments: she would buy a

"soup-piece" for a few cents and make a

in the lips with their forceful set, contable.

Sugar does not, of course, coun-"soup-piece" for a few cents and make a delicious pot-au-feu, and as for watching the weekly bills and cutting off a cent that Mary Jane was a woman for all test that Mary Jane was a woman for all its use in large quantities is calculated to test that Mary Jane was a woman for all its use in large quantities is calculated to retard digestion. The housewife may retard digestion. about that cranberry swamp of ours in

nothing definite. Meanwhile she mended Marguerite, whose literary work has not been appreciated. "Get your brick ready for the wall.' I begin to see that I, for one, have been all these years working away at the wrong brick."-Phila-

stories of the natives of Eastern countries who were able to stay ten or even fifteen ever, and Mrs. Carteret was spared the my mother's mother was Mary Jane Jen- minutes under water, but there can be no doubt that these are absurd exaggera-tions. It is well known that the ordinary surface of the wound with a bit of old divers for coral, sponge and pearl-oysters do not remain under more than two minutes, and the "men-fish" who exhibit in the museums do not exceed two minutes

her youngest, and wongered why so friend, and Maria, now maid-of-all work, than this, except the drowning person great an affliction should have come to hurried from her tubs to open the door, faints, when respiration and animation

Late details of the Chinese floods teen, that the family circumstances were never apologize. I will not go down. experimented was a famous fluingarian lengthwise, add to the pork, and let boil one's life at a station and hear an imparation of the control of the make the story one of the most terrible and Marguerite were growing up. How my life," foamed Mrs. Carteret, brushing in history. What was a beautiful, it had happened Mr. Carteret could not her thin hair and taking her best lace Dover, and had remained under water for and let all boil together until the potatory. four minutes and fourteen seconds.

With e epensive tastes, which "that dear Mrs. Despard had called expelled all the air from his lungs, and to take off. the family felt like denying, when the drawing room was somewhat then took a long breath. After he had CORN-ME. been under water for a minute his heart. beats became slow, irrregular and feeble. After two minutes and thirty-seven seconds there was a rush of blood to the head, and his eyes appeared sunken regularly at the rate of twenty respirations a minute while at the same time

daughter would have done if she had der water. This process, which the lived. You know I lost Mignon when diver performs instinctively and mechani-Meanwhile Mrs. Carteret grew more she was only two. You and she were and more fretful, languid and depressed, and Mr. Carteret's face took on a hunted, violets, Mary Jane."

All 100 know 1 lost Mignon when she were cally, M. Lacassagne believes can and should be learned by all swimmers, as should be learned by all swimmers, as How it came about Mary Jane could der the surface than they now possess.

A Female Animal Charmer.

Tipton County, Tennessee, has a phenomenon in the person of a young 'You will let me pay you, my dear lady who has remarkable power over animals. She is able to conquer, and ride, in a moment's time, horses and mules that no one else has ever been able to handle. The most savage dog in the neighborhood quails before and never offers to molest her. Squirrele to serve you I will charge you a fair and birds come to her in the woods and eat from her hand, and many times she has been known to pick up a rabbit in the path. She says that from infancy she has had this remarkable power over wild animals, but only within the past few years was she aware that she was aleo a "horse tamer." She says she is not conscious of putting forth any effort in this line, but it just "comes natural. The only explanation that she can offer has an intense sympathy and love for wild birds and animals. In regard to horses she is perfectly fearless, It was not many weeks before Mary and by their animal instinct they must These, she says, are the only know it. reasons she can give. - Cincinnati Tele-

First Use of Torpedoes in Naval Warfare. Francis Edgar Shepperd is said to have been the first man to use the torpedo in naval warfare. He came of an old North Carolina family, and was a graduate of the Naval Academy. He resigned when his State seceded, and entered the Confederate Navy. Twenty-five years ago Shepperd, then a Captain in the Confederate Navy, blew up the United States gunboat Cairo with an old-fashioned fixed torpedo fastened to the bottom of Shepperd, who was lying on the bank watching the explosion, made mind then and there that that eowardly way of fighting, and that he would not have any more of it. He never used another torpedo. He died recently in Georgetown, and was but near Philadelphia.—New York Sun.

At this season of the year stewed apples, pears and plums are favorite ar-ticles of diet. For breakfast or luncheon, in the dining-room or in the nursery, there are few table dishes more wholecustard. There are many persons, however, who cannot eat it, on account either of the acidity of the fruit or the therefore, be grateful for the reminder that a pinch—a very small pinch—of carbonate of soda, sprinkled over the fruit previously to cooking, will save sugar, and will render the dish at once

more palatable and more wholesome.-

Mutton Suet as a Household Remedy It is very vexing and annoying, indeed, to have one's lips break out with cold sores, but, like the measles, it is far better to strike out than to strike in. A drop of warm mutton suet applied to the sores at night, just before retiring, will soon cause them to disappear. This also an excellent remedy for parched lips and chapped hands. It should be applied at night in the liquid state, and well rubbed and heated in before a brisk fire, which often causes a smarting sensation, but the roughest of hands, by this treatment, will often be restored to their natural condition by one applica-tion. If every one could but know the healing properties of so simple a thing as a little mutton suet, no housekeeper from your butcher, try it out yourself, run into small cakes and put away ready for use. For cuts and bruises it is almost indispensible, and where there are children always there are plenty of cuts and bruises. Many a deep gash that would have frightened most women into sending for a physician at once, I have healed with no other remedies than a How to Stay Under Water.

Some travelers have told marvelous ories of the natives of Fastern countries. every day, or every other day. A drenching of warm soap suds from the purest soap that can be obtained is not only white mu-lin dipped into me'ted mutton suct. Renew the drenching and the suct every time the bandages are changed,

> "Good Cheer" Recipes. POTATO CAKES.-Take cold mashed potatoes, mix two beaten eggs with them, ason if necessary, flour the hands and make into oblong cakes. Fry in beef drippings and butter. Turn carefully

rapidly the ugliest wound will heal .-

you will be astonished to see how

toes are soft; the fluid in the kettle Before diving, it was observed he first should be about a cupful when ready to

CORN-MEAL MUFFINS. -One cup eal, one of flour, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, a little salt, a tablespoon ful of white sugar, one egg, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, one seant teaspoonful of soda, two scant teaconfuls of cream of tartar, or two out stopping, two hours ago."-Burdette. heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.

BEAN SOUP.—Take one teacup of dry beans, par-boil until the skins will roll up when you blow them. Drain, and ladies to the principal, "we want to ask add two quarts of boiling water and a you a question before we recite."

"Certainly, my dears, ask as m when there should be about a pint of | you wish. water on them. To this add one cup of I think farmers' wives are very unwise in not using more cream in cooking. It "We frequently hear educated and opposite side trailed and caught Mark is cheaper and more wholesome than butter.

CHICKEN SALAD WITHOUT OIL Mince fine the white meat of cold, boiled chicken, take one and a half times as much celery in bulk, having cut in pieces a quarter of an inch long; prepare a dressing of three eggs beaten light, one-fourth cup melted butter, one-half cup each of cream and vinegar, a halftablespoon each of made mustard and Mix well and put in a dish over boiling water, stirring constantly till it thickens like custard. Pour it over the salad when cold, and only a short time before

NEW WAY TO COOK MUTTON .- Put the leg of mutton in an uncovered stewpan with a wine-glass of water on a brisk When the water has evaporated and the mutton is a good color pour over it a wine-glassful of stock, seasoning with an onion, two bay leaves, three sprigs of parsley, a little thyme, salt, pepper other spices to taste. Cover the stew-pan and let the contents simmer until the mutton is done. Before serving strain the gravy, mix with it half a pint of cream and set it on the fire. Let it boil up once and thicken it with two yolks of eggs. Dish the mutton; pour the sauce over it and serve.

BEEF FRITTERS.—One pound of cold coast beef, ten ounces of flour, one teaupful of water, two ounces of butter, two eggs (the whites), pepper and salt, beef dripping. Shred the beef as finely as possible, and season to taste with pepper and salt; make a smooth batter with the flour and water, blending them well together, and stirring in (which should first be melted); whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them to the batter, and lastly put in the beef. Stir all well together, and have some beef dripping boiling hot in a pan. Fry the fritters in this, but do not drop too much of the batter in at one time, as it reduces the temperature of the fat, which in frying should never be allowed to get below the boiling done drain well and serve on a folded

The following list shows the order in which the various wedding celebrations made up his properly come:
At the end of the first year—Cotton wed-

ing.
Second year—Paper wedding.
Third year—Leather wedding.
Fifth year—Wooden wedding.
Seventh year—Woolen wedding.
Tenth year—Tin wedding.
Twelfth year—Silk and fine linen wedding.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Happy Five Minutes-The Ashes of Love - A New Field of Rivalry -A Clock For Her Parlor, Etc.

misanthrope to me,
"Five minutes in your life, sir, when from
trouble you were free—
Five minutes of true happiness, of pleasure chairs, dozing and nodding, and now In which within your heart you did not feel

an aching your heart you did not feel an aching you'd?"

"Oh, yes, I've known five minutes, sir, of happiness in life—

Pive minutes when I quite forgot all trouble and all strife;

Twas when a maiden said to me, while driving in a sleigh.

The strip is a sleigh. ing in a sleigh:

'I'll give you just five minutes, John, to take your arm away.'"

—Boston Courier.

"Why, Ford, I thought your house with guests, none but themselves sat down to partake.

"Why, Ford, I thought your house had."

The Ashes of Love.

"All is over between us, Mr. Sampson," she said, coldly. "The presents you have given me will be returned to-mor-He stood there proudly, but his face all night, and I said it would be imposwas ashen.

"Everything shall be returned," she when you came. If you only wanted went on, with a queenly sweep of her rounded arm, "with the exception, of course, of the caramels and ice cream.' of them on one side, and the landlord And thus they parted .- New York alone had beat them all .- Atlants Con-

A New Field of Rivalry.

First Boy-"Yer needn't be so uppish. We've had a burglary to our house." Second Boy-"Well, that ain't nothword Boy-"Well, that ain't noth-We've had a burglary to our house, (Nev.) Enterprise, he was a character

F. B .- "H'm! I guess the burglars with many jolly souls who are now num didn't find nothin' at your house."

S. B.—"Didn't they? Yer bet cher are still well known in San Francisco. life they did. They took mother's earrings an' dimon' pin. never happier than when sitting with his F. B .- "H'm! That ain't mothin'! legs dangling over the side of a cosy They took my mother's gold watch an' yacht, and waiting for the slow and lazy my sister's false teeth an' switch. So nibbles of the denizens of the sea. there!"-Boston Courier.

A Clock for Her Parlor.

Omaha Jeweler-"Here sir, is a clock dozen or two bottles of bait and a fine which will, I think, please your sesthetic tastes. At precisely 10 o'clock every evening a chime of bells rings and a bird hops out and sings a carol."

Omaha Man—"I will take that if you lunch, and with a few choice friends steamed off for Angel Island. Mark had constantly expressed as the desire of his

life that he might catch a mess of red rock-cod; those in the San Francisco will make a few changes in it." markets being of a bright red, very at "With pleasure."
"I have a daughter, and I wish the tractive to look at and very choice food The party consisted of Mark Twain, O.

clock for the parlor where she entertains her company. Fix it so that at 11 o'clock at night a milkman's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and yell 'morning papers." - Omaha World.

All the trains in the West have fast names and slow wires. Possibly this when browned on the under side.

PARSNIP STEW.—Three slices of salt pork, boil one hour and a half; scrape pork, boil one hour and a half; scrape

It is irritating to waste the steamer. After a pleasant sail across the steamer. After a pleasant sail across the steamer. After a pleasant sail across the steamer. tient freight conductor extract informa-

tion from the station agent. " How's the Cannon Ball?" How's the Flyer?"

'How's the Thunderbolt?"

"How's the Sleeping Crab?"
"She's running on the Incandescent Thunderbolt's time to-day; went by with-

No Slang for Her. "Miss Hauteur," said one of the pupils of an Indiana boarding school for young

fish might be caught. It was suggested "Certainly, my dears, ask as many as to Mark Twain and his friends that they had better fish on the upper side of the "Would one of we girls ever be justified steamer, as they prefer shady places, sweet cream about five minutes before in using slang?"

which was concurred in. After the lines serving. Children like this very much.

"You certainly would not," replied had trailed under the steamer, Berry re-

> cultivated people employ it in their con- Twain's line. The latter complaining versation." insisted the young lady. that his line was foul, was assured that "That may be only too true, but it is no excuse. We cannot fall into all the ways practiced by even the so-called the red rock-cod was taken from the educated and cultivated. For my own barrel and hooked on to Mark Twain's part," continued the principal, as she line. A vigorous pull was given and at sat up very straight on the edge of the the top of his voice Mark yelled out: chair and glanced at the text-book she have got a whale! I have got a whale! held in her hand and again raising her He landed him in fine shape, the two eyes, "for my part I will allow the jokers taking him off the hook and plac-boreal blasts to whistle through my ing him in the barrel. Mark immediately

whiskers a very long time before I will

hours this same fish was hooked on in He Knew Him. They stood in front of a grocer's on the lines of all the parties, and pulled Michigan avenue yesterday and one of up in the same manner and placed in the

indulge in the use of slang." - Chicago menced to score the catch of each of the

them looked very sly and cunning as he barrel of water, Twain, of course, hav-\*Let's come a joke on him. I'll take that turkey down and hide it, and we'll hooked the fish in the tail, hoping that

hear him rave."

Mark would drop on the joke, but he did not, and simply said: "It takes an started to hide it in a barrel around the artist to catch a fish on the wrong end. corner, when an officer who was coming I have o'ten done so in trout fishing in up and had seen the theft took him by Nevada. "Say, it is all in fun," protested the out, scales most all torn off, and no place

"Oh, is it? Well you can explain at in desperation fished up Twain's line and "But the grocer knows me." "Does he? Come in and we'll see."

The situation was explained to the raised that they had got a devil fish, and grocer, and he looked hard at the man the wrench and the hatchet were landed on the deck. Words cannot depict the "I can't say that I know you." "But I have been trading here right along. My name is on your books." "Let's see! you owe me a balance of his cost, looked at the score, looked at the monkey wrench, at the hatchet, and then at the barrel, rolled up his sleeves and fished out the poor, solitary, worn seven dollars."

"And have owed it for four months. said: ean't say as I know you."
"But I'm going to pay. Here—take day; let's go home." He was the only tout of this ten. I always pay my one in the party who took it good na-"Exactly three dollars back, Officer, I think I know him. Yes, I'm sure I do. He took the turkey for fun, and you may look the turkey for fun, and you may look the turkey for fun, and you may look though so we have looked through all of Mark

let him go."-Detroit Free Press The Truthful Landlord.

pia, and we have failed to find any ac-count of the fishing expedition that he went upon and had such rare sport.— Not far from the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on one of the roads running from the city, lives a jolly San Francisco Chronicle. weather or in foul, in hard times or in possible. One bitter, stormy night, or rather morning, about two hours before letters Miss Ward relates that if you go laybreak, he was aroused from his slymbers by loud shout and knocks at his into the land of "Dios of Libertad" door. He turned out, but sorely against his will, and demanded what was the matter. It was dark as tar, and as he toss out the whole stock addressed to ould see no one he cried out: bushel, and allow you to select for your-self, quite indifferent as to whether you

"Who are you, there?" "Three lawyers from Montgomery," "We are benighted confine yourself to your own or other people's mail, - Chicago Tribune, was the answer. "We are and want to stay all night,"

is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

UNCERTAINTIES

Pink linen bonnet. Pink cotton gown, Roses printed on it.

Hands burnt brown. blithe were all the piping birds, and the golden belted bees, And blithe sang she on the doorstep, with ber

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

NEATNESS, DISPATOH,

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before con-

apron full of peas. Sound of scythe and mowing,

Where buttercups grow tall; Sound of red kine lowing, And early milkmaid's call. she sung on the doorstep, with the

young peas in her lap. And he came whistling up the lane, with the ribbons in his cap. "You called me a bad penny

That wouldn't be sent away-But here's a good-bye to you, Jenny, For many and many a day. There's talk of cannon and killing-Nav. never turn so white! And I've taken the King's shilling-I took it last night."

Oh, merry, merry piped the thrushes up in the cherry tree, dumb she sat on the doorstep, and out through the gate went he.

Scent of hav and summer; Red evening sky; Noise of the fife and drummer Men marching by.

The hav will be carrried presently, and the cherries gathered all. And the corn stands yellow in the shocks and the leaves begin to fall.

Perhaps some evening after. With no more song of thrush, The lads will cease their laughter,

And the maids their chatter hush; And word of blood and battle Will mix with the sound of the flai And lowing of the catttle, And clink of the milking pail;

And one will read half fearful A list of names aloud; And a few will stagger fearful Out of the little crowd; And she, perhaps, half doubting, Half knowing why she came,

Will stand among them pouting,

Fult Berry owned the steam tug Fanny And hear, perhaps, his name-Ann, and to gratify Mark's piscatorial weep, perhaps, a little, as she wanders whim they fitted her up one day with a And wish one summer morning were all to

PITH AND POINT. Yes girls, this is leap year, but it is

well to look before you leap .- Bingham-Strange as it may apper, it is usually a cold day for a man when he is "fired." P. Sutton, formerly secretary of the Pacific Bank: General John McComb, then editor of the Alta; a prominent Fan

Boston Courier. Leap till the last armed male expires; Leap for your husbands and for sires; Leap for a chance to build the fires, Fair ones throughout the land! —Oil City Blizzard.

A South Carolina paper tells of a farmer in that State who has been at the plow for sixty-eight years. It is time to across the stream at a point on Angel fornia.

Island known as Ralston's quarry, so The The young man who would waste called from the fact that the rock from time kissing a girl's hand would eat the

brown paper bag and leave the hot-house grapes for some one else. - Somerthe Bank of California was taken from that place. The tide was ebbing strong, and after anchoring all the party except | ville Journal. Badlam and Berry dropped their lines on The new Harlem Police Magistrate the lower side. These two gentlemen dropped theirs on the upper side of the "What is your name?" Vagrant-"That shows you are a green hand at the busi-

ness. All your predecessors knew my name.—New York Mircury. steamer, with their lines drifting under the steamer, while those on the opposite trailed toward the sea. When unnoticed "What is the most religious portion of the body?" asked Maudie the other day. Badlam attached the large red rock-cod to his line, and, apprising the others of the fact, pulled him to the surface amid great excitement. The fish was immedi-

And no one guessing the answer, she told it: "The head, because it is between two temples."-Jewish Messenger. Life is real, life is earnest,

And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou buyest, dust thou burnest,
That was so ken of the coal.

— Nebraska State Journal. As soon as the German Crown Prince was "given up" by the doctors he began to grow better. This shows that the doctors can cure a man if they only go

about it in the right way .-Mr. Taliafero, of Atlanta, Ga., says that he has solved the preblem of perpetual motion. Ho, ho; the conceit of some men. As though he was the only man in America with a ten year old boy.

An advertisement reads: "Wanted. young man to be partly out of doors and partly behind the counter," and a young lady has written to ask: "What will be the result when the door slams?"- Ou

The White House Dining-Room

The dining-room is gorgeous during state dinner. It is a great oblong parlor, as large as the gro a house thirty feet wide and forty feet deep, and its ceiling is so high that it would reach to the base of the windows of the second story of a city house. Mark would drop on the joke, but he lies at the left of the great corridor, and its windows look out on the Potomac and the monument. It adjoins the Red Parlor on the east, and is has windows on the opposite side of the room which look into the grand conservatory of the White House. filled with blooming flowers and tropical plants, and the glass which roofs it in desperation fished up Twain's line and in desperation fished up Twain's line and tied a monkey wrench on the former and a last night the room was gorgeously decorated with flowers, though its furnitude of the latter. Screams were last night the former and a last night the former and a last night the way, is rather mean and last the former and last night the former and last nig cheap. A Brusseis carpet with the figures of a camel's-hair shawl covers the floor. faces of the fishermen. Twain pulled off Dark cream paper hangs upon the wall and a light-yellow fresco hides the plaster of the ceiling. At the two ends of the room great gold-framed mirrors restand over marble mantels upheld by fastened to a post-like base. The carving is fairly well done, and the kind-hearted sculptor has put a pillow on each woman's head, in order that the marble mantel may not rest too heavily upon it. These mantels were covered last night with pink azaleas, with a broken line of white camellas running through them, and the immense chandeliers, with their hundreds of pendants of prismatic glass glittering like diamonds under the gas light, had sprays of smilax hanging upon them.—New York World.

> Hay More Profitable than Hens It is stated that artifical meadews\_in

England rent at \$30 per acre, and rarely less than \$10. This class of land rents for more than the cultivated lands. In Holland, where the population is very dense, the highest priced lands are those toss out the whole stock addressed to in grass. In this country—notably the foreign names, whether it be a peck or a dairy districts of New York and the blue grass region of Kentucky\_those lands well set in chosen grasses are the highest priced and the most profitable. - Live

160 students. -Total number of looms in North Carolina, 5,929; spindles, 250,850.

-Senator Matt. W. Ransom wil deliver the address before the Literary Societies at Oak Ridge con mencement exercises this year.

-The members of twenty-five companies of the State militia are to receive government clothes, both overcoats and uniforms. The State Guard is composed of 1,200 men.

-- The old Libby prison at Richmond, Va., wherein so many Federal prisoners were confined during the war, has been bought for \$23, 000 by Chicago parties who will take it down and re-erect it in Chicago for the money they can make out of it as a curiosity.

-Last week there died in Birmingham, Iowa, the oldest Mason in Freemasonry.

-Citizens of Chicago have subscribed \$23,000 to defray the expenses of the Democratic National ed to \$50,000 if necessary. San Francisco proposes to pay the ex-

- The manufacture of orange wine is becoming an established in-dustry in Florida. The factory at Clay Springs has just closed its season, having made 1,000 barrels. For quantity a million and a half of oranges were pressed. The price paid for oranges delivered at the factory was \$8 a thousand.

-Quite a profitable industry of toads for exportation to Great Britain, where they bring as much as \$15 or \$20 a hundred and are eagerly bought up by gardeners and agriculturists, as they are invaluable in destroying gnats and other insects.

-The United States Treasurer last Friday issued a circular to the national banks and others, saying that he is prepared to issue one and demption of mutilated United States notes and national bank notes. This will be good news to bankers and merchants generally who have been complaining for some time of the scarcity of notes of small denomina- tween members.

RALEIGH, February 11 .- The State Auditor to day completed the footings of the report on tuxes collected during the past year for county purposes and for education, as follows: Tax on licensed retail liquor dealers, \$82,757; tax on white polls, \$173,-955; tax on colored polls, \$80,038 on real and personal property at 121 cents on the \$100 valuation, \$275, 480. Total school taxes, \$605,000; total taxes for all county purposes,

-The President left Tuesday for a short visit to Florida, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney and the revenue law which prevented a Col. and Mrs. Lamont. The party will go by special train and no stops any but licensed dealers. That prowill be made unless it be an hour at Savannah for a drive through the city. One day will be spent at Jacksonville and one day at St. Augustine. The party will get back to Washington Saturday.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 18 .-Reports from Edmonton state that and Honey Plain are actually dying rations to these tribes, but on ac- House? count of various offences they have been cut down until the Indians can no longer exist on them. The government officials have reported the state of affairs to Ottawa, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. It is feared the Indians will break into Hudson Bay Company and other stores and perhaps do serious mischief if they are not given

Winston and Fayetteville Railroad. The Raleigh News-Observer says: We had a call from Dr. D. Reid Parbuilding of the Winston & Fayette-ville Raiload. This road was grad-ed several years ago from High towards its completion were made, who signed the law? till a few months ago it was purchased by Col. Andrews for the Richmond & Danville Railroad Comcompleted from High Point to Ashboro, provided the people along the line would subscribe \$50,000 to aid in its completion. Dr. Parker says that the people of that section are have already been guaranteed, and sections. [Applause.] he has no doubt that the amount him that work will begin by May.

two weeks ago. The child has two ed. [Applause.] grand-mothers, four great-grand mothers, and one great great grand- indebtedness of the United States ton child, a little brother and cousin mother, all willing and able to was in no danger of not being paid. of hers, and the poor child was so wait on the infant. The great-great- Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes burned that she died the same aftergrand-mother is in her 95th year. | had been levied to pay war debts, | noon.

In the Senate, Monday 13th, a umber of bills were introduced and referred; Mr. Plumb made a speech in opposition to the Blair Educational bill, and Mr. Reagan one in defence of the administration of the Post Office Department; in the House an interesting debate took place on the bill punishing the advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Judiciary committe by vote of yeas 117, nays 115. - The egality of the discharge of about forty midshipmen in 1885 has been ustained by the Court of Claims.

Several speeches were made in the Senate, on the 14th, on the mail service inquiry, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a speech opposition to the Blair Educaional bill; in the House a number of bills were reported from committees and there was a general debate on the Urgency Deficiency bill.

children. No State or Territory is Goldsbord to receive money under the act unback if the convention will go there. support of common schools, the boro. number of white and colored chil- A number of letters were received average attendance of scholars, &c. bership.

State or Territory in any year out of its own revenues in the pre- and among the objects stated are: ceding year for maintenance of comal fund of two millions is to be allot- the home booksellers in the shortest all the inhabitants to shelter. This carried on in Austria in the rearing ted in the first year for school houses, possible time, and at lowest possible was followed by a slight hail storm, either for construction or reading, in prices. sparsely populated districts; not more than \$150 for each building.

discussion upon the proposed resolution directing inquiry as to the causes of inefficient mail service, Mr. Teller made a sharp attack on the doors; further discussion followed, two dollar silver certificates in relaws figured largely, and which gave public

ation of the bill into the political mington, on the 14th of August. current, when, in speaking to one of the deficiency items for the Department of Justice, he referred to the internal revenue laws, and declared that at one of its State Conventionshe did not remember the date of the factory of Salisbury was burnt on of Missouri had passed a resolution tures. Partly insured. asking for repeal of the internal rev-

enue system. Messrs. Burns and Hatch said Mr. Kerr was mistaken. Mr. Hatch said every Democratic Convention held in Missouri for the past ten manding that Congress should wipe valuation of property in North Caroff the statue book the provision of olina at \$9,111,453 over 1886. farmer from selling his tobacco to vision had been passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and it fastened shackles upon tobacco growers.

not repeal it?

Mr. Hatch replied that he had the Indians in the far northwestern that effect, that while it could pass territories are in a deplorable condition of the Democratic House, it could not the Democratic House, it could not the Democratic House, it could not who could have escaped, but chose bowels for the strains of summer."

Mr. T. N. Terry, of Reidsville, N. C., Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, inquired of hunger. The government issues when it had passed a Democratic

Mr. Hatch replied that it had passed the House in the 46th Congress. It had been modified in the charge for apples-because the Yan-Senate so that the farmer could sell cey apples are the best. to the extent of \$100.

The government needed money. Mr. Henderson - How did the gov. rnment happen to need money? the gentleman from Missouri help to

make the necessity? Mr. Hatch-And the gentleman ker, of Randolph, who was here to from Missouri has never shirked his see Col. Andrews concerning the share of that responsibility. [Ap

Point to Ashboro, when work was Congress which put the tax on todiscontinued and no further efforts bacco. nor the Republican President

Mr. Hatch-I do not. I only criticize the power which put that law on the statute books; which I regard ham county, voted last week on a pany. Dr. Parker was assured by Col. Andrews that the road would be which prevents the grower of a bo as one of the most infamous upon it; proposition to subscribe \$14,000 in great product from selling it to anybody but a licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall thought that it mattered not what had been done in the by the contest, and that the sharp very anxious for the completion of past. Let all join hands and strike the road and that about \$40,000 from the statute books the iniquitous heard one or more times during the

will be readily increased to \$50,000. second the gentleman in that, when In that event Col. Andrews assures the bonds and debts of the govern--Pittsboro Home: A child was when the tax upon the clothing and school, and early in the day, ex-

debtedness remained unpaid, tobac- of Superior Court of Davidson eo and whiskey were fair subjects of County.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired

educed. [Applause.] Senate was not in session ; the Blair J W Burton, Sr., Wm Arnold, B F more was occupied in a parliamen- John F Rich. tary tangle over the order of busi- Second Week-Enoch Faw, Wiles utmost disorder and noise.

#### The North Carolina Booksellers

News and Observer. The booksellers and stationers of In the Senate, on the 15th, the the State met in Greensboro on the appropriates annually for eight years ever seen in any state. Two thirds with Headache, you are fidgetty the following sums, to be expended of the regular dealers were represent nervous, and generally out of sorts to secure a common school educated and all were in thorough sympatand want to brace up. Brace up tion to all children of school age, thy with the movement towards but not with stimulants, spring med living in the United States: First more uniform work, and they were icines, or bitters, which have fo year, \$77,000,000; second year, \$10,- unanimous as to every interest in- their basis very cheap, bad whisky 000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; volved. The "North Carolina Book- and which stimulate you for an hour

America. Moses Bickford was born and Territories and the District of dent-P Heinsberger, Wilmington; and give renewed health and strength fraternity when about 28 years of Columbia, in proportion to illiteracy; Secretary-W. A. Muse (W. A. Muse Such a medicine you will find in age, and ever thereafter was a noble computation to be made according & Co.,) Durham; Treasurer-Mrs. Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a living example of the principals of to the census of 1880 and (after- M. E. Howard (Greensboro Book bottle at Dr. V. O. Thompson's wards) 1890. There are to be sepa- Store,) Greensboro; Corresponding Drug Store, Winston, N. C. rate schools for white and colored Secretary - J. B. Whitaker, Jr.

Executive Committee-E. G. Hartil its Governor shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a state-baum, Salisbury; S. W. Paisley, Chicago, and the sum will be increas. ment showing the common school Reidsville; E. M. Nadal, Wilson system in force in the State, the Rev. A. T. Latta, Monroe; M. E. amount of money expended during Roberson, Goldsboro; Mrs. M. C. penses of the delegates there and the preceding school-year for the Ball (Dike Book Company,) Greens-

> dren between the ages of 10 and 21; from dealers, heartily approving the destroyed nearly three hundred resnumber of schools in operation; organization and applying for memidences and places of business, and No amount is to be paid to any

> greater than the amount expended interest of the public and the dealer, thirty-five were killed, while twice First: To furnish to the public, to or ten so seriously that their recovmon schools. No part of the fund is teachers and to dealers all text books ery is despaired of. Preceding the to be used for the erection or rent used in our schools and colleges as destructive wind was a heavy fall of school buildings; but an addition- well as general literature through of rain for half an hour, which drove

the establishment of our own State into a funnel shaped cyclone, struck In the Senate on the 16th, during literature, and in the prosperity and the southwestern portion of the city, proper recognition of meritorious unroofing everything in its path, North Carolina authors.

circulation of disreputable books or | ing everything to pieces. The courtwithin the State.

and the resolution was adopted; tain a uniform scale of prices on all out in the wreck, and added to the sidered in the House, but the debate to the business, such as shall yield a mated at over \$1,000,000. The was principally of a political character, in which the internal revenue and be just and reasonable to the

ough working order and will hold ly on the scene of desolation. Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, cast consider- another session this summer at Wil-

#### STATE NEWS.

-Johnson & Ramsay's tobacco convention-the Democratic party the 15th with all the stock and fix-

makers there as busy as bees. -An estimate just made by the

-Sanford Express: The old Mecklenburg Bank is defunct and its bills are worthless. But it appears that

they are not out of circulation yet. -Lieut Winslow in his report to the Governor for the fiscal year end. Mr. Hendersen, of Iowa, inquired ing November 30th, last, places the

why the Democratic Congress did cost of the oyster survey at \$11, -Six prisoners escaped from the every session introduced a bill to Oxford jail on the evening of the

> to remain. -The Asheville Citizen says Yan--The Asheville Citizen says Yan-cey county apples readily sell in ber's itch." A course of S. S. S. com bigger price than the local dealers

-Greensboro Workman: Sandy Mr. Rowell - Why was a tax put Wade, colored, shot and killed Marion Thomas, at Reidsville, on the Mr. Hatch-For the best reason. 15th of January. Quite soon be was indicted, tried and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for ten Mr. Milliken, of Maine-Didn't years. A few days since, while making a desperate attempt to escape, he was shot dead.

> -The residence of Mrs. Col. Saunders, near Washington, N. C., was destroyed by fire last week. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an inmade to ferret out the dastardly villain. A reward has been offered for information leading to the capture of the villain, we are informed.

-Stoneville township, Rockingnds to the Roanoke & Southern Railroad, and defeated it. Webster's Weekly regrets " to learn that a good deal of bad blood was engendered The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.: bark of the British bull dog was

eigh News and Observer, and there S. S. remedy. Mr. Randall suggested that the was nobody present except the Mor-

and as long as a dollar of that in- LIST OF JUBORS FOR SPRING TERM

First Week .- H J Harris, Sr., E W Cates, S R Morris, J A Hedrick, whether the gentleman was opposed W II Simerson, S C Watford, Philip. to the repeal of internal revenue Hedrick, Sr., Noah Kimel, D M Hayworth, S G Morris, Philip Hed-Mr. Hatch replied that he was rick, J A Fitzgerald, Emanuel Smith. pposed to their repeal until the Ed C Hanes, Henry Palmer, W F taxes on necessaries of life are first Ingram, H F Clinard, James A Par rish. J C Skeen, D H Hepler, Spen Nothing of special interest was cer Surratt, F S Lambeth, J F Hayone in Congress on the 17th; the worth, J A Douthit, Ansel Parrish, Educational Bill was laid before the Hilliard, Henry Koonts, T W Hart House, and referred to the commit- ley, Charles Johnson, H P Feezor, tee on Education, and an hour or H J Hege, A C Haltom, Wm Loftin,

ness, which produced a scene of the Nifong, A L Myers, Jacob F Pick ett, James Smith, A A Hinkle, S Rounsaville, J W Upchurch, D I Siceloff, Daniel Surratt, Sr., J Paimer, W A Beek .- Dispatch.

#### Brace Up.

Blair Educational bill passed by a 16th inst., and held one of the most vote of yeas 39, nays 29. The bill pleasant commercial conventions appetite is poor, you are bothered fourth year, \$13,000,000; fifth year, sellers' and Stationers' Board of and then leave you in worse condi-\$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; Trade" was organized and the folseventh year, \$7,000,000; eighth lowing officers chosen for the year: an alterative that will purify your year, \$5,000,000. The money is to President—E. G. Harrell (A. Willblood, start healthy action of Liver

#### FEARFUL CYCLONE.

SCENE OF DESOLATION AT MOUNT VERNON, ILL .- 300 HOUSES DEMOL ISHED.-36 PERSONS KILLED and MANY MORE INJURED. - A BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN AT NEW HAVEN, KY.

Mt. Vernon, ILL., February 20 .-The cyclone that visited this city vesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, unboused 1,200 to 1,500 people. In The constitution adopted is brief the fall of the walls many persons but pointed, looking to the mutual were buried under the debris, and as many more were injured, eight accompanied with lightning, and Second: To encourage and aid in then the furious blow, which formed and taking a diagonal course through Third: To discourage the sale or the business portion of the city, tearsecrecy of the departments and leg-islation by the Senate behind closed within the State. house, a large brick building, was literally demolished. Churches, R. Fourth; To establish and main R. depots are in ruins. Fire broke

was that three minutes after the rise to an interesting colloquy be- The Board of Trade is in thore cyclone the sun was shining bright-LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—A spe-LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—A special says yesterday's cyclone struck. New Haven, Ky., where it blew ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and

down the Bardstown and Green River tumpike brige, the original cost of which was over \$77,000. upwards wherever they live. You are start-ed free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

The Joseph Harris Seed Company Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y have a farm of 250 acres in the high -Mt. Airy News : The eigar fac- est state of cultivation, on which they tory of J. F. L. Armfield is on a grow and mail direct from the farm They will dye everything. They are sold oom. There are now twelve eigar- the best of field and garden seeds .-Their Catalogue for 1888, giving directions for cultivation will be sent years had adopted a resolution de- State Auditor places the increase in free to any readers of the Press, They do not crock or smut. For sale by who send their name and address on a postal card.

#### Purifying the Blood. Mr. James Wood, of Danville, Va

used S. S. S. as a blood purifier and tonfor the system, on the recommendation of his druggist. He writes: "I took a short course of it, and it proved a splendid medicine. I regard it as a splendid spring medicine." Dr. J. N. Cheney, a well known prac

ticing physician of Ellaville, Ga., writes: "It will, in my judgment, prevent sum mer dysentery, if one will take a few

Mr. T. N. Terry, of Reidsville, N. C. suffered for months from a severe erup that place at \$1.50 per bushel-a pletely cured him by purifying his Mr. W. P. Wallace, of the Indianap-

olis, Ind., "The People," in a letter dated November 4 1887, writes: "Some two years ago the writer of this receiv ed several letters from you, in answer to anxiety occasioned him from taking your Specific for Eczema, which forced the disease to the surface. But follow ing your advice, I have 'shed' myself in great shape, and have been free from the trouble since."
Miss Charlotte Randow, a popular

actress connected with the Thalia Thea ter in New York City, who was annoy ed for a year with pimples and blotches in the face, and who had consulted prominent physicians, and used differ ent kinds of advertised medicine with out benefit, tried the S. S. remedy, was cendiary and every effort is being of her skin restored by the use of a few

packages. Mr. Hugo Hasskerl, connected with the same theater, suffered for two years from Eczema. Physicians and remedies failed, but seven bottles of S. S. S. cured him thoroughly.

The following certificate speaks for

Office of RUBY GOLD GRAVEL MINING CO. 320 Sansom St., San Francisco, Cal. November 12th, 1887. Sirs-Having for the past four or five

past. Let all join hands and strike from the statute books the iniquitous sections. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch said that he would second the gentleman in that, when the bonds and debts of the government, to meet which internal taxes had been levied, were paid, and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of poor people had been reduced. [Applause.]

Mr. Bandell swared that the sharp bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the bark of the British bull dog was heard one or more times during the day of the election."

—A little girl, Rosa Morton, was standing at the stove in the school house at Leasburg; Caswell county, on the feth was the stove in the school on the 6th, when her dress caught fire. It was the first day of the school, and early in the day, explains a correspondent of the Ralegib News and Observer, and there are troucled with pimples and blotches on my face and body, and find blotches on my face and body, and fi born to Mr. W. T. Stephens about fuel of poor people had been reductional plains a correspondent of the Ral. as a testimonial to the merits of the S.

Very truly yours, ALFRED P. ROBINSON. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3

## THIS MEANS YOU. JOHN H. SINK,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Stoves, among which may be found

THE CELEBRATED

Farming Implements of all kinds, Machinery of every description, or, in fact, anything in the

## HARDWARE LINE

go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete siock of the best quality of

## HARDWARE

which he sells at bottom figures. DON'T-FORGET-THE-PLACE.

R.R.CRAWFORD, of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.

## MURDERED

#### FRUIT TREES

LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF

NURSERY STOCK. SEE! DO YOU WANT BEST QUALITY

Apple and Peach Trees at \$5 per 100, and Cherry, Plum, Pear, &c., &c., at equally low rates? If so, call within next 30 days.

FIRST COME--FIRST SERVED. series in sight of Shady Grove church

PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r, Lone Star Nurseries. Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C. Feb. 23rd, 1888 tf.

#### LADIES! Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with PEERLESS DYES

everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness. Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER, Druggist.

D. S. REID'S STORE,

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WINSTON, N. C., IS NOW HEADQUARTERS FOR!

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

By a long study of the people's wants, has been enabled to select the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK be found anywhere in town, and b

abled to buy good at prices TOO LOW

to fear competition in his selling prices. Sells strictly for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

HE PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messra N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agenta

the world during the last half century. Not

R. B. KERNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW WINSTON, N.C

AT WAUGHTOWN, N. C., When in need of Nails, Horseshoes, Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the

Dry Goods and Notions,

Fancy Goods,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c.

deed nearly everything usually kept in a general store,—and on Flour, Ship-Stuff, Chop, Meat, Sugar, Oil and Molasses, he is the leader in Waughtown, and makes good Coffee, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco

A SPECIALTY.

He also sells Dr. 'Howard's Celebrated amily Medicines, and a full line of other Family Medicines; give him a call and you will be sure to get 100 cents worth of goods for every Dollar you pay to him.

John is an honest boy and will certainly do you right "just as he has always been doing." Also whenever you want to bund go to John and he will sell you LUMBER as

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now open-Marked Way Down For Cash. ing an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Just Received, Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention Slates, to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Cli HIGH PRICES nard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list or those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours, CLINARD & BROOKES. Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Saem, N. C.

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HOME BOASTED COFFEE AT 18 CTS A POUND.

Every Package Contains a Present, in

Value from 5 cents to \$3.00. TRADE SUPPLIED BY.

SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

J F. HARRIS, Winston, N. C.

Mention this paper.

E. A. GRIFFITH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

WINSTON, N. C. OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE. Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts, Strict attention given to 1.3

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Persons wishing FAMILY BI BLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Book-JOHN H. ZEVELY.



#### LOW PRICES BEAST Mexican NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

## Mustang Linimen CURES

Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Burns, Stitches, Screw Worms, Scalds. Stiff Joints, Stings, Backache, Swinney, Saddle Galls Galls, Sores, Bunions Spavin Piles. Cracks.

Scratches,

Sprains,

Strains,

Lumbago

Rheumat

Contracted Muscles

THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY es for everybody exactly what is claim the Mustang Liniment is found in its universa applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine
The Lumberman needs it in case of secident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use
The Counter needs it for his teams and his men

The Mechanic needs it always on his wor The Miner needs it in case of emergency The Pioneer needs it in his house, his stable,

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs tin liberal supply affect and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best rited and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him

ds of deliars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it se long as his life is a round of accidents and dan The Backwaodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antitote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the plones.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle lathe House, 'Tis the best of Keepr Bottle fa the Pactory. Itsimmediat , a the Stable for SALEM BOOKSTORE.

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I have a large stock of

Blank Books,

Exercise Books,

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Readers,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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A LOT OF

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BEFORE ALL ARE GONE.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Greatest & Cheapest Family

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For Winter and Spring Sales, 1887-8

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Plum, Cherry, Grape,

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If you want anything in the Nursery line CHEAP, especially APPLE, send for my Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue and Special Price List of surplus stock for Winter and Spring sales of 1887-8 only

POMONA, N. C Dec. 29, '87-2m.

J. VAN. LINDLEY,

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All Winter Goods Away Marked Down. FINE ASSORTMENT

LARGE JOB LOT LADIES ZOUCLE JERSEYS.

Best line Ladies and Gents Undervear at cost. Feathers, Hat Ornaments, Ladies Fine Felt Hats, Hat Trimmings, Fine

Big drive in all Silk Ribbons.

2,000 yards Cloth in remnants.

Ostrich Tips, 50 cents a bunch. Wings, 5 cents each. Birds, 10 cents each.

Shoes, newest style, Gossameres,

Blankets. Shawls, &c.

Ladies Felt Hats 25 cents each. Mens' Shoes, in 7s and 8s only, at half price. Men's and Boys' Clothing in great

variety. Men's, and Boys' Hats and Caps. Musical Instruments. Best quality of Violin Strings. 600 yards of remnant Cloths, 1 and 2 yard lengths, 25c. p. r yard.

1,500 yards remnant Cloths, 21 to 10 yard lengths, at 331 per yard. D. D. SCHOULER, Next door to Postoffic

Jan. 26, 1888-tf. 1888.

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> The Times is the most widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its readers are among the more intelligent, progressive and thrifty people of every faith. It is emphatically an independent newspaper—"Independent in everything; neutral in nothing," Its discussion of public mean and public measures is always fearless and in the interures is always fearless and in the interest of public integrity, honest govern-ment and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broad-est and best sense a family and general

The News of the World-The TIMES has all the facilities of advanced jour-nalism for gathering news from all quarters of the Globe, in addition to that of the Associated Press, now covering the whole world in its scope, making it the perfection of a newspaper, with every-thing carefully edited to occupy the est space,

The Coming Year will be one of universal public interest in the United States. Party organs will perform their States, Farty organs win perform their duties as party interests shall demand, but the rapidly growing intelligence and independence of the age calls for the independent newspaper when great points of the state of litical conflicts are to be met. Grave problems of revenue, of finance, of commerce, of industry, of science, of art and of every phase of enlightened progress are in constant course of solution by the people of the Union, and the progressive newspaper is ever in the lead in every struggle for advancement.

The Times is a one-cent paper only in price. It aims to have the largest circu-

lation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of s great metropolitan newspaper,
Specimen Copies of any addition will be sent free to any one sending their Sunday Edition-16 pages-Hand-

omely illustrated, \$2 a year. Weekly, Terms—Daily, \$3 per annum; \$1 for four months; 30 cents per month; de-livered by carriers for 6 cents per week; Sunday edition, an immense quadruple sheet of 128 colums, elegantly illustrated, \$2 per annun; 5 cents per copy; Daily and Sunday, \$5 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, \$1 per annum. Address all letters to

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CLUBBING RATES: Press and Daily Times. \$4.00 " Weekly Times, 2.25 " Sunday Times, 3,00

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ENT

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS are pleased to see that they meet

-Court in Yadkin and Guilford

School has been opened. 250 pupils ciative audience.

-The Twin-City Daily has been recently enlarged. We are pleased taining. to note this evidence of prosperity. -The Friends' School, at New

Garden, Guilford county, has changed its name to the Guilford College. has put shafts and a seat to the hose cart of the Winston Fire Com-

the Post Office and the Belo House, natural grace and under full control.

the 22nd

the Vogler store building now graces played (Flute Solo) Cox's, "My

-A fire in the Salem Paper Mill, which started in a pile of rags, caused some alarm, but was soon

extinguished without much damage. - Mr. Adams is putting up a small house near the Salem bridge. Robert Baily is putting up a tenement house near the residence of

Samuel Fogle. -E. W. Davis & Co., of the Charlotte Racket Store, have purchased the entire stock of goods of Ryttenberg Bros., of Winston, and removed them to Charlotte.

- Adeline Allen, (col.,) indicted for drowning her child in Belo's the first degree, and sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

-- C. P. Sides, of the Salem Mill, is putting up a store building across the mill race at the bridge below town. Mr. Hester will rent it and put in a stock of goods.

-Dr Swift is removing one of the old stables which has stood the wear and tear of near 100 years. He expects to put up a tenement house in its place shortly.

-There is a letter in the Salem to send it.

-The piano part of Prof. George | tainly scored a success. Markgraff's new march, "The Academy Girl," which was played at the recent mid-winter Concert of the Sa-

Cuiston. Prayer meeting every Tuesday. Messrs. Fogle Bros. have kindly granted the use of rooms in one of their new buildings for that | matter promptly received and for-

-Prof. Ford gave one of his inimitable elecutionary recitations on Monday night. The Academy Chapel was full and the applause indicated that they were well pleased. All passed off well.

Prof. Markgraff and Misses Beard, David, Du Four and Krulshik contributed much to the entertainment by their excellent piano playing.

to the estate of T. C. Hauser, of Roanoke & Southern were as follows: Yadkin county, were sold at public auction by the executors, one share with the privilege of the lot. W. A. Whitaker was the purchaser at \$152 per share or \$3,040 for the 20 shares,

Charlotte and Greensboro), to arrange for Sunday School meetings present time. We have acted upon a number of cases, have made several presentments, and have used our best presentments. The room which he occupied, Number 13, is still welfare; oth, Mr. Senseman; 10th, Col. Gott. 11th Mr. Thorn Wilson. looking towards the organization of a State Sunday School Association.

endeavors to present all known and reported violation of the law, which we trust will be properly investigat.

Sr., father of Judge Wilson. Mr. is still visited by the curious on that Wilson died at the hotel, after occu-Messrs. Reynolds and Ripard were ed, and the offenders, if guilty, duly pying it only a few months. The here last week in the interest of punished.

fingers on his right hand, making it necessary to amputate them to the the first joint. We learn the gun the first joint. We learn the gun sioners provide a number of prison-sioners provide a number of prison-sioners provide a number of prison-thands of prisoners to clothe cleaning of prisoners, to clothe than to the newly divided and named country of the first joint. We learn the gun the first joint. We learn the gun the first joint to the first joint. Their trade is simply enorgh the friend in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money the first joint. We learn the gun that he was using was one of those in bad condition, and would suggest and with increasing new elements and all throat and lung diseases small \$2.50 guns .- Daily.

-A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Feb. 18, 1888:

Ladies. Mrs. Lean Brewer, Miss M. J. Henning, Miss D. Rose, Miss Manda

A. B. C. J. M. Brown & Co., L. C.

Bagwell, N. L. Charles, A. R. Griffin, David Kellum, V. Royster, B. Rose, J. Alward Seymore, F. O. Taylor,

Persons calling for these letters should say Advertised, and are required to pay 1c. for each letter.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Philharmonic Concert.

Salem has certainly enjoyed a Musical Season since the holidays, and the best of it is that nearly all was the work of home talent. There with encouragement.

The Concert at Academy Chapel on Thursday evening last was well -The Greensboro white Graded attended by a cultivated and appre-

> The music, selected from eminent composers, was pleasing and enter-

—Dr. Swift at old Salem Hotel, up as the notes of a bird, with a make their stay as agreeable as possible by devoting themselves to their service, giving them good entertainment for a stripes on the stars and notes and his lady with a make their stay as agreeable as possible by devoting themselves to their service, giving them good entertainment for a size, and stripes on the stars and stripes of the stars and stripes displayed the stars and stripes on The String Quartette, music by reasonable price, keeping the house, and his family barely escaping with rooms and everything cleanly and comtheir lives, but it was rebuilt in the Professor Markgraff, performed by -Some twenty convicts from the Messrs. Robert Carmichael, S. E. bringing out pure, sweet and liquid notes. The piano playing was given by two of the best artists in the community-Miss A. Van Vleck and Prof. Markgraff, in a thrilling duet Robert Carmichael gave the gem of olien." A perfect storm of applause

"White ringing out clearly in the charming medley. The second part of the program embraced Romberg's grand "Lay of pond, was found guilty of murder in | the Bell." The piece is difficult and was performed with spirit and precision. The Orchestra played better than ever before. The chorus singing was grand. The solo of Mrs. Fries, Miss G. Siewers, and the quartette by Misses Fisher and Messrs. Boyd and Spaugh elicited much his arduous work well. Mr. Frank were heard in the solos of the Messrs. Spaugh and Horton. Mr. Lichtenthaler gave a masterly tenor solo. Niehols, Elfordleigh, Launceston, Cornwall, England, with only 2c.

stamp on it. It requires 3c. more to send it.

The Orchestra was fully up to the mark of excellence. Indeed, improvement is apparent everywhere. The Philhamponia Society has certain the word of the last hall century his spirit is patronized by the travelling public and more especially by patrons and friends of SALEM FEMALE ACAD-provement is apparent everywhere. The Philhamponia Society has certain the last hall century his spirit is patronized by the travelling public and more especially by patrons and friends of SALEM FEMALE ACAD-provement is apparent everywhere. The Philhamponia Society has certain the last hall century his spirit is patronized by the travelling public and more especially by patrons and friends of SALEM FEMALE ACAD-provement is apparent everywhere.

The Salem Post Office.

It is due our Postmaster to state been commenced on Wachovia street | ple in obtaining their mail promptly in this place, by Rev. John F. Mc. we have frequently heard commended. Our experience, as pub-

-Twenty shares (\$2,000) Wacho- Saturday last to vote \$100,000 in Presidency of Rev. Robert DE second floor window and killed himvia National Bank stock, belonging bonds to the construction of the

here last week in the interest of the State Sunday School work.

—J. B. Warner's little son Eddie met with a rather painful accident on last Saturday. In firing off a gun it bursted and tore off the ends of 2 for care on his right hand making it.

—J. B. Warner's little son Eddie met with a rather painful accident on last Saturday. In firing off a gun it bursted and tore off the ends of 2 for care on his right hand making it.

it repaired. steps have already been taken to ration was made of church and town In Harris' New Seed Catalogue for improve the same, which we hope officers, the town incorporated and 1888, there is a valuable article on will be speadily done.

We appointed a committee of our body to visit the Poor-House, and they report to us that they find it in chased the entire hotel property for card to Joseph Harris Seed Compa good condition, and the inmates \$5,000, and so profitable was the ny, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. well cared for. We suggest that the Commissioners have a new barn built or the old one repaired.

So, odd, and so plotted the place well are place pecuniarily that in two years he had cleared his purchase money. He was, at the time of sale, living in Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seeds, built or the old one repaired.

submit.

The Salem Hotel.

From The Academy.

has been a musical resurrection it is a duty to try and preserve as clambering into "Grandpa's" lap, especially among the young, and we many facts and reminiscences con- always sure of a kindly welcome. lessee strict compliance with the property being again offered at publetter and spirit of written articles lic sale it was bid off by Dr. Z. Swift, worded in this way:

trusted by the said ---The opening "Salem Orchestra management of the House of Entertainment at Salem, Stokes Co., N. C., the said house or houses together with all rooms are let to different parties who mental music, and was one of Prof.
Markgraff's best. Mrs. H. E. Fries'
song, "Who's at my Window," was

Markgraff's best. Mrs. H. E. Fries'
said house or houses together with all rooms are let to different parties who keep house for themselves.

The hotel buildings, really 4 in number, are so welded together, and will exhibit at will exhibit at F. C. Meinung, of this place, charmingly given and received a put shafts and a seat to the cose cart of the Winston Fire Company.

Song, "Who's at my Window, "was charmingly given and received a charmingly given and received and strangers may find it an agreeable House of Entertainment. "All customers, strangers and traveles are to be received and treated in a sings well because the notes swell sings well because the notes swell with a single wit

county jail, under the charge of George Hobbs, are working the ry Lineback was a charming piece watchful eye upon the various domestics of immense size, and the walls as thick as those of a feudal castle: form the duties encumbent upon them in of violin playing, showing careful a proper and becoming manner, demeaning themselves in a respectful and windows was surmounted by a small The old kitchen in the yard of played (Flute Solo) Cox's, "My West Street, and will be made quite a cosy dwelling.

West Street, and will be made quite a cosy dwelling.

West Street, and will be made quite a cosy dwelling.

Sionally receive a gratuity from them, they shall never demand any, and in case they are found guilty of asking any money, they shall forthwith be dismissed.

disorderly meetings, nor tolerate assemblies of minors on Sundays, or anything were torn out by Mr. Butner. The Prof. Markgraff, in a thrilling duet at variance with the proper observance by Schumann, "Gypsy Life." Prof. of the Lord's day, nor permit any theat cranes, where an amount of savory rical exhibitions or shows. If any of cooking was done. The dining-our young people under age shall loiter room floor beyond was of oak and the evening in Panofka's "Air Tyr- about under any pretence, the keeper of the said house is expressly desired to show them off, and if not obeyed, to The next building, the t

manded in which he gave the Mock-In conducting this house of entering Bird, with the lively twittering of song birds, the whistle of "Bob enter the house, nor will he permit any to drink to excess on the premises. The good example of himself and family, forming to our town rules and regula-tions, cannot but have a good effect and Mr. Blum's house on the north side. nfluence upon others.

praise. The master, Mr. Ebert, did lic room in winter, or on the long the realms of superstitious ignorance.

we were under obligations for extra able place for lodging was taken up, attention out of office hours. The office is conducted on strict business neighboring houses. It would be of the evening, coupled with the track of the evening, coupled with the office is conducted on strict business neighboring houses. It would be of the most impressive funeral serprinciples. Every thing is orderly difficult to describe those times when the Southern aristocracy was at its Another tragedy some years later. and systematic, and we feel sure height, and nowhere else at that time disturbed the even current of life for that any grievance, real or imagi- could have been found so great a a short while. A Mr. Lutterloh, from ment without the express order of HARPER & nary, will be fully explained and collection of wealth, beauty, all the a distant part of the State, came to courtly graces and chivalric bearing which characterized the Southerners mental depression or mania, and, of ante-bellum days. The last one though closely watched, during the RAILROAD ELECTION .- The official of these extended public examina- short absence of his attendant, he returns of the election held here on tions was held in 1856, under the either fell or threw himself from the Schweinitz. The next year was self.

being a premium of 52 cents on the dollar.—Daily.

Township is 1,608.

The entire registered vote of the being a premium of 52 cents on the forthe persusual of people of the widest range of tastes and people of the widest range o endeavors to present all known and Col. Gott; 11th, Mr. Thos. Wilson, honor of the illustrious guest, and HARPER'S WEEKLY. 12th was Mr. Timothy Vogler, and

> the basement floor of the cook room Forsyth. The court-house was built, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, that the County Commissioners have from the outside world, the days of from the outside world, the days of repaired.
>
> We think it highly important and bered. It was thought advisable by the church authorities to abolish the necessary that our Court-House the church authorities to abolish the should be enlarged and repaired; old lease system, though it was not and we find, upon enquiry, that until 1856-'57 that an entire sepa-

sioners elected. In 1850, Mr. Adam Butner pur- who send their address on a posta-All of which we most respectfully Indiana, but came on at once, and and a full line of Landreth's Garden devoted himself to his work with Seeds; also Sea Fowl Guano. A. A. Spach, Foreman. what success a large portion of the

Southern travelling public can testi-

fy. Many of us still remember the hale, white-haired old gentleman of This venerable old landmark has later years, never so happy as when so changed its appearance and man-surrounded by a group of children cerning it as possible. It was built In 1858 he sold the hotel to N. A. in 1771 under Church control and Chaffin, Esq. Mr. Butner took it back supervision; it was then leased to 1867, keeping up its name for solid different parties, the warden of the comfort, respectability and neatness congregation requiring from his till his death in 1884. Then the letter and spirit of written articles lawfully executed. The lease was a gentleman from Florida, who, with his wife and daughter, took up his residence within its time-honored Newton Petree. g been en-with the walls. Dr. Swift has made various

their lives, but it was rebuilt in the "The keeper of said house will have a same year. The large red brick are the steep, saddle roof with dormer mense fire-places, capacious enough money, they shall forthwith be dismissed.

"The keeper of said house will in to burn half a cord of wood at a time particular not suffer any species of gamb- without cutting or splitting. There ing, fighting, cursing, swearing, im-noral conduct, frolics, balls, dancing, but the one fire large brick bake oven, but the one fire-place and the oven

The next building, the third from greeted him and a double encore de- give kindly notice to parents or guard- the south end, was put up while Mr. Byhan was proprietor, the second, tainment on strict principles of temperance in regard to the use of spirituous liquors, he will not deal out any to such persons as are intoxicated before they with a lower roof, was a sort of conthe west side for a dining-room, the former one becoming the present large or public parlor. The fourth and their avowed endeavors to honor large or public parlor. The fourth A. Butner, and extends nearest to

This pile of buildings grew grad-The "Tavern," as it was familiar- ually, and so too did its reminis termed, thus conducted, became cences and even tragedies, for of the the social centre of the town. It unwritten tragedies of human life, was the customary resort of the bur- the old Salem Hotel has had its ghers, who regularly congregated share; it even had a legitimate ghost, about the large fire-place of the pub- though it has long been banished to veranda in summer to discuss the The story runs thus: a sick and affairs of the place and the general weary traveler, on horseback, ar-Vogler's tenor was one of the best.

News of the day as they smoked.

The close attention paid to the say what he desired. He was soon wants, the convenience and comfort found to have small-pox of a malig of the visiting guests soon made it nant type, and died. Long after a popular place of resort; they were it was said he wandered up and glad to come and slow to leave its down the halls and staircases, though Post Office directed to Mr. A. D. The whole piece was ably given. home-like precincts. It was well for the last half century his spirit is

The Philharmonic Society has certhere at school. The great season of the year though was the public orchard beyond the bridge, from columns that could offend the most fastidious taste Examination at the close of the which he sold the peaches and grapes Academy year: the exercises, which in their season. He generally gave were continued through two entire days, were interesting and attracted them to walk over to his vineyard lem Female Academy, has just been published in sheet music form.

— A new missionary work has

that he has given the public an excellently arranged office, His attention to the interests of the peoton of tention to the interests of the peoton of the peot As there were no railway facilities, and Aug. 2, 1857, about 11 o'clock the wealthy Southern planters came at night, there was a terrific explosion States Canada, or Mexico. in elegant coaches, with a train of in his room, a small one south of colored servants and fine horses, the the present parlor, which tore lishers, is that we have always been like of which have never been seen through the walls, shattered the courteously treated, and our mail since the war. The large hotel yard windows, flung the piano in the matter promptly received and forwarded. Indeed, in several instances,

oanoke & Southern were as follows:

For Against
Winston...

837 1
concert. The new chapel was then completed and an ordinary concert completed The entire registered vote of the of the place, 15 different landlords wonder at his thrilling feats of sword-

Their Business Booming. such a general revival of trade at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store as warranted.

FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN.a Mayor and Board of Commisthis subject from the pen of Joseph Harris. The Catalogue is free to all

CLINARD & BROOKS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for

Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Wheat, ... Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25

cents per 5ox. For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

DIED. About three miles south of this place, the wife of Solomon Chitty.

CARNIVAL OF NOVELTIES.

BROWN'S OPERA HOUSE.

FEBRUARY 23, 24 and 25. The Charleston News says: The Andress Carnival Company opened Cutters .- Good, eir engagement here to full houses. Without any puff or blow we can safely say that the entertainment is one of the best that has visited us for years. Prof. Andress is a wonderful man. His illusionary novelties

ly bewildered." The specialty performers are Stars

against Henry Helton.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Juggling, Dancing, Negro Minstrels, Contortionists, Secondsight, Trained Animals and Birds. In short, i is the best show on the road.



This medicine combines from with pure regotable tonics, and is invaluable for Disasses pseculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Emeriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Negree-in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. Mus. ELTLARKTH SLIBID, 74 FATERL AVE. Milwankes, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 28th, 1884: when sind Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than the sum of the season of the seas

1888. Harper's Bazar,

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a home journal. It co hoice literature and fine art illustrations with the stest intelligence regarding the fashions. Each umber has clever serial and short stories, practical and timely essays, bright poems, humorous sketches will alone help ladies to save many times the cost of the subscription, and papers on social cliquette, dee orative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cook ery, etc., make it useful in every household, and s

> HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Per Year:

Pastage Free to all subscribers in the United

The Volumes of the SAZAR begin with the first Number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Num ber current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazarfor three year n neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid or by express, free of expense (provided the eight does not exceed one dollar per volume), to

\$7 @ per volume.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money
Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertise-

1888. Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. One Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. HARPER'S BAZAR ..... HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE .... Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexsco.

The Volumes of the Werkly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for 3 years back in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, pos-tage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume),

will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.
Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money
Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & HARPER & BROTHERS, New York



SALEM MARKETS.

Corn ner husbal	084-	- 00	
Corn, per bushel,	65 to	- 00	
The second secon	45 to	00	
rye,	00 to	80	1
Barley, perbushel,	00 to	00	1
Flour, per hundred,	200 to	2 25	1
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	0 00 to	0 60	1
Peas. (white.) "	0.00 to	00	L
Beans.(col'd)	00 to	1 35	1
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to	1 50	Г
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0	00	ı
Pork,	7 to	8	ı
Lard	8 to	00	
Country Meat, (hog round.)	07 to	08	1
" Hams,	10 to	19	
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0	00	ı
Eggs,	12 to		
Butter, per pound,	12 to		
Tallow, " "	4 to		
Beeswax," "	00 to		
Flax Seed, per bushel,	75 to 0		
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	00 to 0		
Potatoes, sweet. " "	00 to 0		
Cabbage, per pound,			1
Thickory	2 to 0		A
Chickens,	20 to		
18y	40 to	45	
- Construction - Cons			-

ugs.-Common, sound, \$ 4.00 to \$ 5.50 -Common, Medium,

Winston Tobacco Market.

25.00 to 35.00

FORSYTH COUNTY: In the Superior were presented in such a novel man-Court. ner that the audience was complete-

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County—GRERTING:
You are hereby commanded to summon Henry Helton the deiendant above named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, a Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the 4th Monday before the 1st Monday of March next, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of said term and et the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within the time required by law, the Plaintiff wil apply to the Court for the relief demanded the complaint, Hereof fail not, and of this summon

nake due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said
Court, this 3d day of January, 1888.

C. S. HAUSER,

Clerk Superior Court Forsyth County.

There is always a difference of from 25 to 75 cents per bushel between the price of poor quality and good quality of seed. We buy and sell only the best seeds to be had and offer one thousand bushels Red Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed at low on-resident of the State, and cannot after the diligence be found so that the process the court, can be served upon him, it is dered that the above summons be pubshed in the Salem Press, a newspaper ublished in Forsyth County, for six suc-essive weeks, notifying the defendant of he time and place of the return of said This 3d day of January, 1888. C. S. HAUSER, Clerk

Ladies & Everybody

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT'S.

MILLINERY & NOTIONS, LADIES BASKETS

largest assortment in town. Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes, Buttons, Thread,

Toilet Soaps, Perfumery Zephyrs and Yarns of all kinds Knitting Silk, Filling

\_\_\_\_ Silk and Jewelry, and a beautiful line of

CHRISTMAS GOODS and anything you may want in my line, all at

Very Low Prices FOR CASH. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

before buying. Order or Draft, to avoid chance or loss.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 All Orders By Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

> SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA. Nov. 17, 1887-6m. LAST CALL FOR TAXES.

WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting Taxes, eginning: Union Cross, Thursday, Kernersville, Friday, Robertson's Store, Saturday, Walkertown, Monday, Harden Haislip's, Tuesday, concert. The new chapel was then completed and an ordinary concert closed the school-year.

During the 116 years that the Salem Hotel has been a regular institution of the place, 15 different landlords of the place, 16 different landlords of the place, 17 different landlords of the place of the place, 18 different landlords of the place, 19 d

levy on property, and costs in all cases will be required. I hope that tax payers will promptly

meet me and pay up, as I am required to make settlement with the State Treasurer, JOHN BOYER,
Sheriff of Forsyth County. Feb. 16, 1888-tf.

Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, manyhave made and are nowmaking several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one, Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine. & Co., Portland, Maine.

ATTORNEY AT LAW RALEIGH, N. C. BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ONWARD! IS THE WORD!

T. R. PURNELL,

The PROGRESSIVE FARMER enters its HERD VOLUME at the following rates : 1 subscriber, 1 year...... \$ 1.25 5 subscribers, 1 year...... 5.00 10 subscribers, 1 year...... 10.00 One copy, 1 year free to the one sending a club of ten.

Eight pages, 40 columns, weekly. Send track-out Wagon and Hand Cart for Eight pages, so contain to CASH (charges prepaid) to L. L. POLK, Raleigh, N. C.

GEO. W. HINSHAW

N. H. MEDEARIS.

## HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WINSTON, N. C.

To the Readers of the People's Press:

We call special attention to our

it is possible to sell them to make a living out of the busine

It is gratifying to us to be able to say our business last year was VERY MUCH larger than of any previous year—your patronage helped us to increase our trade and we are thankful for it. Our motto has always been to sell good goods at the lowest prices for which

#### We will Make no Change from this Rule.

We don't offer "BAITS" to catch trade but deal fairly with all-one man's noney is worth as much as another's.

It is well known that we carry the largest and most complete stock of GOODS to be found in this part of the State. Both our Wholesale and Retail epartments will be replenished from day to day with the newest and most de-

#### LADIES DEPARTMENT.

AND TO OUR -

#### SHOE & BOOT DEPARTMENTS.

- ALSO TO OUR

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD SEEDS.

#### STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS.

These fertilizers continue to grow in popular favor and no one who wishes to raise fine Tobacco can afford to plant a crop without using them. We offer them again this year with the full assurance that the very high standard will be fully All this year with the full assurance that the very high standard will be fully aintained. Prices lower than they were last year—terms the same.

Please remember that we can come nearer furnishing you with every article supply and merchandise you need than any house in the State and at prices, tality of goods considered, that defy competition.

We ask that you come and see our goods before making your purchases.

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

PLANTS or BULDS, of every person contemplating buying property is parest, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

#### BEVAN THE JEWELLER

HAVING REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED HIS STORE ROOM Thas just opened a large assortment of novelties for the holiday trade, FLORENTINE STATUARY IN GROUPES, SINGLE FIGURES, PLAQUES, ANIMALS, &c., to which attention is invited; also the largest stock of best

QUADRUPLE SILVER PLATED WARE

ever exhibited in the Piedmont section. His stock of GENTS and LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES and WATCH CHAINS is new and elegant, also shows a line of beautiful PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS warranted first class time keepers. In ladies jewelry his stock is large and elegant, and too numerous to men-GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES

## being a favorite present for gentlemen, a handsome variety is shown. Our patrons and the public are cordially invited to see our new goods and novelties when looking for presents. Dec. 8, 1887-3m. HARDWARE.

McCormick MACHINERY of all kinds. MOWERS & REAPERS. Clipper and F. F. ENGINES & BOILERS.

Mill Supplies, PLOWS. Belting and Oils. Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.

of all styles. Manufactured by us and Guaranteed 1st CLASS. Corn and Flour Mills. | Patent Riveted Collars A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

HARNESS

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON STAR. REDUCTION IN PRICE. Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance.

The Daily Star. One Year,..... Three Months,....

THE WEEKLY STAR. Our telegraphic Newsservice has recently been largely increased, and it is our deter-mination to keep the STAR up to the high-est standard of newspaper excellence.

Address, WM. H. BERNARD,

A. N. ZEVELY & SON. Agents for Mail Contractors. WASHINGTON, D. C.

VISIT THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

liable fruits of any nursery in the State. Contain more reliable acclimated varieties of Apples. Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, and all other fruits for orchard and garden planting. We have no competition as to extent of grounds and beautifully grown trees and vines of all desirable ages and sizes. We can and will please you in stock. Your orders solicited.

Prices reasonable. Descriptive catalogue sent free.
Address, N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN Co., N. C.
July 14, 1887-6m.

sale. Enquire of L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

ing their Weekly, 1; \$1 for per week; uadruple

1 Streets. elphia. \$4.00 2.25

num; 50 lition, \$1 MES.

est circu-sims that entials of er copy;

#### Newest Thing in Muffs.

Newest thing in muffs is a pouch in which a cat is to lie. The original idea was hit upon by Madame Schneider, who used to carry about her tiny black and tan terrier; then two ladies of the grande monde, the Princess Isabeau de Beauvais Craon and the Duchesse de Bauffremont, adopted the notion, and varied it by carrying in their muffs a family of puppies and it is gravely declared that at Bagneres de Luchon last season it was the fashion to carry about a Pyrenean cat in resting on the lady's tournure. - Kathleen, in Leeds Mercury.

Shoes For Fashionable Women. It has always been a difficult thing to get shoes for fashionable women that shall be exclusive in character. It took a dressmaker, and a male one, too, to solve the question as to how this should be done. Now the perfectfully-dressed lady has the tops of her varnished leather walking shoes made of the same ity of th's line of trade, and is do rushing business at it. Just now he is overfun with orders for skating boots point of elaboration not seen for many the tops of which are of the same material as the skating costume. These cloth tops are tipped with a bit of sealskin to make the outfit complete. - New York

Princess Salm-Salm. Next to the Eszaine mansion is that once occupied by the Princess Salm-Salm. All midle aged Washingtonians, and especially veterans in the Army of the Potomac, will remember that dashing She was Agnes Le Clerq, a native of Baltimore, who in early youth was a circus rider, danseuse and star actress, by which accomplishments she accumulated quite a fortune. When the the shady side of society and was a prime Potomac. Finally she married a genuine had volunteered in the Union Army. The Prince did not amount to much, but his wife was a Princess all the same, and through her still powerful influence he was made a Brigadier-General. Many will remember her spirited style of beauty as she appeared in the reviews of those days, always dressed in semi-military garb and riding magnificently upon a When the war splendid black stallion. was over, and while the army was being for me. It ran along all right for about reorganized, she pasted a winter in Wash a week, and several persons got their endeavoring to obtain for her husand a Colonel's commission. But she was successful, for really the Prince was not worth a row of pins, and there were too many would be Colonels, most of them belonging to the noble army of ir vincibles in peace and invisibles in war. Afterward she came to Mexico, where the weak Maximilian was easily won to her cause, and soon Prince Falm-Salm was made aide-de-camp to the Emperor. For a time they lived in clover, but when e crash came Salm-Salm barely escaped being executed with his master. less he would have been but for the energetic intercession of his wife, who went on horseback, unattended, way from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi. and on her knees besought the Indian President, Juarez, to spare both the Emperor and his aid. She could not save the former, but the royal family of Austria were duly grateful. So it was to her advantage to return to Europe, where the Prince was appointed a major in the Grenadier Guards of Prussia. After he was killed at Gravelotte his arther ne was killed at the state of a complished and walked away. No sooner had he brigade, which really accomplished a turned away than a friend of his hurried great deal of good during the war. Afterward she married Mr. Charles Heneage, an attache of the British Lega-till a dozen of them had spent an aggretion at Berlin. But Mme. Agnes Le Clerq-Salm-Salm-Heneage did not find gate of less than a \$1 with me. the scion of John Bull so pliant and take a barrel of sugar, a barrel of molas-manageable as her gentle German husses, and the rest in coffee. I saw that to died about four years ago, having met with more adventures than any woman

The Countess Norrinkow, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has been making the tour of the States during the last six months, and has been stopping in Brooklyn at the house of a friend for two or three weeks before departing for her home. Speaking to a T legram reporter of courtship in leussia, she said: "I will tell you a story of love-making

women differ somewhat from the Amerifolks to meet together by appointment in the long, stormy winter evenings, sein the long, stormy winter evenings, selecting the house of each by turn. The piece of newspaper, and Prince George evening's pleasure begins by the young was just in the act of shying a paper at men inviting their fair friends to join the head of a schoolfellow when he saw them in forming a circle. This done, his own name in big letters at the top of they all join in singing, after which one a column. George carelessly read it, of the girls selects her young gentlemen and it is not difficult to conceive the

a love song, in which the rest of the by the Great Powers as the King of

terminating with dancing, after which France to Marseilles, where the young each swain escorts the object of his choice | King was to embark for his new dominto her home. When the time arrives for ions, the Emperor of the French had a declaration to be made the youth, accompanied by some member of his family, proceeds to the home of his lady love and there makes known his errand to the girl's parents.

"The mother, not at all surprised, usu-there mother makes known his errand to the girl's parents.

ally reads the young man a long lecture the train by throwing a plate out of the on the duties and burdens of a married window, and found this such a satisfaclife, bewailing all the ills and speaking tory mode of passing the time that he of but few of the blessings, and ends by kept his attendents busy in supplying declaring that her daughter is too young him with erockery. Keeping up this to marry yet and be given over to the novel entertainment, the natural result cruel tyranny of a husband. All this is was that when the train reached Marbuta custom which must be observed, that seilles not a piece of crockery remained. young man may not think his bride too easily won. A stirr ng appeal from the suitor follows, and the mother finally gives a rather unwilling assent, with the needless precaution on her part, for, as a father is only too willing to ease himself of the burden of the daughter's

'All this time the poor victim is in the next room, where she has heard every word and understands her mother's tac tics perfectly well. All preliminaries arranged between lover and mother the daughter is called in to receive the maternal bles-ing, instead of which she falls on her knees before her mother, praying not to be taken from her. She describes the beauties of her virgin life and declares she has no wish to change it. The daughter finally yields her consent.

"The young people then kneel to re-ceive the paternal blessing, which is given with a great deal of ceremony, after which the priest is walled upon to bestow his blessing, which is very be intiful and impressive, and at the end, he places a ring on the hand of each. This concludes the engagement ceremony, after which tea is served and all the neighbors are called in to join in the festivi-

"The engagement ceremonies concluded, the lovers are then free to make their own ar angements in rega d to the postage stamp in the United States.

time and place of marriage. They visit and receive friends and are considered alost the same as married.'

Fashion Notes. The tournure is not anxious to go

evidently. Gray cloth costumes are very elegantly W calt h to This Country-Land trimmed with chinchills. Terra cotta is still a very popular color

for children's costumes and garments and is almost invariably becoming. A bright yellow known as new gold

Poke bonnets of felt are very stylish season is so really jaunty and becoming. Simplicity in floral decoration makes a basket slung over the shoulders and this season a notable one, as for many vears elaborate displays have been the

> Glass buttons are seen on some stylish ostumes but they are of fine cut and very delicate, else they present a crude

The ulster has both cape and belt this season, and is open in the skirt, in the back from the waistline to the hem of the dress.

None of the India silks show me material as her walking dress. One elegance than the crinkled crapes, which Sixth avenue shoemaker makes a special-are of the same weave but with a differninsula, the valleys and plains of China Braided costumes are getting to the

> years in street costumes. The braided underskirt is very stylish but also very expensive and heavy. Eastern luxury is seen in many of the beautiful color effects this season. Metal galloons and braids called Byzantine rimming, add to this effect by their

#### The Unlucky Thirteen.

beauty and costliness.

"I see," said Mr. J. H. Newton, see that old '13' advertising scheme has

come around again." 'What is it?" Why, a merchant announces in his accumulated quite a fortune. When the war broke out she was making a great spread in Washington, though rather on the shady side of society and was a prime the shady side of society and was a prime. making it a lucky number. In order to favorite among officers of the Army of the do this he advertises that to every thirteenth customer who pays cash he Prince, a German, Felix Salm-Salm, who will give the full value of his purchase. Of course nobody is permitted to know how many have purchased ahead of him. He must pay his money, and then the merchant shows him the list of sales made since the last prize was drawn. tried it once.

"How did it pan out?" "I was going to tell you. It was when I first started in business, and I thought it would be a capital advertising scheme a week, and several persons got their purchases free. Of course every one of them advertised me by telling it all over town, and I regarded it as the smartest scheme that had ever been hatched. One day I noticed one of the town boys standng around the store, and for some time ught nothing of it. But he stayed so long, and had so little apparent business there that I began to think he was keeping count of my sales and intended jump in at the right time and get the prize. So I watched the sale list and was considerably surprised when the number 12 had made his purchase that this fellow didn't make any

"He has miscounted," I said to myself, and I stooped under the counter to smile as I thought how sick he would feel when he saw the next eustomer walk off with the prize. "Sure enough, a woman came in pretty

soon and bought a \$1 worth of sugar. which, of course she got for nothing. smiled a little toward the chap who had been waiting all this time, but he never let on. He had just walked up, bought thing, and then another and another, came the 18th, laid down \$40, said he'd was victimized, but I couldn't afford to go back on my proposition, so I delivered the goods and paid back the money. But I immediately hung out a sign saying that the proposition had been withdrawn. I was convinced by that time that the number was an unlucky number, and that it might stay so till the end

#### of time for all of me."-Chicago News. How He Heard He Was a King.

When Prince George heard he was chosen King of the Hellenes he was a lad of seventeen or eighteen, and in in Russia. In this my country men and a state of tutelage at the Reval Naval School of Donmark. His father had not cans and those of some other climes. attained to Kingly honors until some They are inclined to be a little more months later than the time of which I demonstrative, less given to concealing am writing, says Kathleen, in the Lieds the feelings of the heart, and less in (Eng.) Mercury. The story goes that the clined to regard money as a necessary young prince one day when luncheon time consideration in the settlement of affairs arrived flung down his books gayly, and of the heart. When a Russian girl loves rushed out to the pastry cook's in schoolshe loves with her whole heart and be-boy fashion to buy some tarts, and sat on ing. Her love surmounts every obstacle. a bench eating them and swinging his It is the custom of Russian young feet, without any thought, I suppose,

—(moi miloi) my love, as she calls him lad's ama ement when a few lines of the and leads him to the middle of the circle; then walks back and forth, chanting before him, and that he had been chosen

Greece. "Next in turn come the young men, But His Gracious Majesty was, eviwho each select a partner and go through dently, still but a schoolboy, for we are the same performance, the whole affair further told that on his way through

#### Tons of Diamonds.

Surely even Sindbad the Sailor never ventured to compute his diamonds by the Six and a half tons of diamonds, valued at about £10,000,000, are reported to have been extracted from four African mines alone in the course of the last few years. The other great diamond field of the world is India, also a British possession. Everybody knows that Amsterdam has hitherto been the center of the diamond cutting industry of the world. and in former times there was a good reason for this, as in London, at least, the industry was extinct. But everybody probably does not know that of late years efforts have been successfully made to reintroduce diamond cutting in England, and that English cutters have beaten the Dutch in several recent prize competitions. Considering the enormous value of the trade—the United States alone, it is calculated, requires £3,000,000 worth of cut diamonds per arnum-care should be taken that English diamonds should be cut in England, and not be sent either to Amsterdam or to Antwerp and Paris, which have lately endeavored to secure a portion of the Dutch trade.

Forty-five years ago there was not a

#### IRRIGATION.

VAST TRACKS OF STERILE LAND MADE FERTILE.

A Process Which Adds Untold Formerly Unsalable Now Worth \$300 an Acre.

A new industry is a new gain for the human race, whatever the cranks may is a very beautiful color which is much liked by artistic and esthetic dressers. the rose," it is certainly true that one for young girls and nothing shown this rose in doing so to a high occasion. We are able in this country in such matters in all efforts to go mankind "one better"

all the time Here is an example, gathered, strange to say, from a report on irrigation which the United States Senate has just caused to be published. It is a readable document, because prepared by a man who knows how to write as well as how to gather the facts. Agriculture by irriga-tion is one of the oldest things in the history of civilization. The beginnings of such things are found, we know, in the dry regions of the earth, which are also, istorically speaking, the most ancient. the plateau region of Central Asia, the Arabian lands, the basin of the Mediter ranean, Northern Africa and the semitropical, the mesas and plateaus of Mes ico, Central and South America, on the west side at least, are the original homes of the irrigators. Uncounted centuries have seen them raising crops under the low percolation of water laboriously ap-

Naturally one would believe such re gions had a monopoly of the process. As a matter of fact we are beating the Old World at this, even though there are still about 600,000,000 of the world's inhabitants to whom water for irrigation is absolutely needed if they are to cultivate and in order to raise their own food. Yet we have a large region to irrigate than the others on this planet. 02 degrees to 125 degrees of west longitude, and from the British Dominions to the lower valley of the Rio Grande in which, if regular in form, would measure about one thousand miles square. It contains more than one-half of our public land domain, excluding Alaska, and is about one-third of the whole national territory. The rainfall in this region is rom eighteen inches on the east to four rises in places to twenty-two inches, but where reaches the industrial necessity of twenty-eight inches per annum. About per cent., perhaps more, is arable, as ch more pastoral, and the remainder ountain and desert. Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Idaho and California are

within its borders. It will be a great surprise to most peo ole to learn some of the facts about their rigation enterprises. For example, California had in 1880 less than 300,000 acres cultivated by its aid. There is in the southern part of that State over 1,000,000 acres now reclaimed by this process. Land once worth less than \$2 now sells from \$30 to \$300 per acre. Fruit lands under cultivation will readilv sell at from \$500 to \$1,500 per

In the past ten years at least \$20,000. 000 has been expended in that State in preparing arid lands, by the construction rrigation works, for colony and ind vidual settlement. A quarter of a mill-ion persons have been added to the population since 1880, and at least \$20 000,000 or more to the taxable valuation But one of the remarkable facts about it is that economy in the agricultural use of water is being developed more highly there than has heretofore been known. Utah has developed under Mormon dition the best community service of water and farm land, and the prosperity of the agricultural settlement of that pe culiar people is very great. There are 1,500 farms in Utah, not to exceed 25 acres each, which are worth to-day, with stocks and crops, at least \$100 per acre. Colorado has developped the best system of legislative control over the water. It seems to have solved the difficulties existing in California since 1864. Canals have been constructed in Colorado with a water supply sufficient to irrigate at the flowing rate of one cubic foot per second to each 55 acres for the season (that is, 12 solid inches of water), at least 2,200,000 acres of land that produces 86 bushels per acre of the very best wheat

in the world. These are interesting facts, and there are more of them to tell. Engineers assert that it is possible to so conserve the water supplies from snow and rain, which are found in the lakes of the Rockies and the infrequent rivers that rise in and flow east and southwest from them, as to obtain water enough to sup the deficiency in rainfall for the whole of what are called the Great Plains. At a cost of less than a score of million dollars farming could be put beyond doubt over an area which would give 40,000,000 farms of 100 acres each. The rainfall has decreased if any thing, west of 105 degrees, but the earth's hu midity has increased with settlement. falt Lake is at least 12 feet higher than

#### was the case forty year since. - Graphic.

Women in English Postoffice. The number of women now employed throughout the United Kingdom as telegraphers, counter women, sorters, etc., according to the Postmaster-General's report, is 2.981. There are 750 female clerks in the central establishlishments of London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and thirty-six women thus employed throughout the provinces. When Mr. Fawcett first became Postmaster-General the initial salary of the secondclass female clerk in the savings bank was £40; by his urgent appeal the initial salary was raised, beyond his expecta-tions, to £65 for London clerkships, with a yearly increase of £3 to £50. In Edinurgh and Dublin the salary begins at £55 and raises to \$80. Promotion to a higher class of service obtains higher salaries. The highest salary earned by women in the general postoffice is £300. It is satisfactory to find that in the Gov-ernment reports the work of the wemen clerks is referred to as particularly good, and equal to that of the men, their salaries being, however, but one-third of what is paid to men. - Brooklyn Citizen.

The Horses of the World. Given the important roles which cavalry and artillery play in the art of modern warfare, it may be interesting know the total number of animals which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle. Here, according to the latest statistics, is the list: Russia, 21,570,000 horses; America, 9,500,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,500,000; Germany, 2,550,000; Fermany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 horses and 3,350,000; Finance, 2,500,000 horses and 300,000 mules; England, 2,790,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Spain, 680,000; horses and 2,300,000 mules; 1taly, 2,000,000 horses; Belgium, 383,000; 2,000,000 norses; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 216,000; Australia, 301,-000; Holland, 125,000, and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules. It will be remarked that Russia heads the list by an enormous majority .- Pall Mal Ga-

A company has been formed in Cali fornia to grow raisin grapes on a tract of land, six miles long by two miles wide, purchased in Fresne County. The San Francisco Bulletin says the syndicate has several million dollars' capital, and that, should the vineyard come into full yield, the product would more than double the present yield of California, and be sufficient to supply the domestic demand of the United States,

#### AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Prevention of Hog Cholera. An old Kentucky breeder of swine who has never had the cholera among his hogs, and who has had time to philoso-phize on the subject tells in the Southern

Planter the five conditions of his suc-

1. He early adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water-tight troughs, keeping salt in these all the time. Finding after a while that the hogs were fond of this and charcoal, he began the use of both-charcoal when the swine were closely penned, and ashes with the salt always. 3. When the bristles and hair on the animals were reduced by cultare and the forests diminished, he vided shelter for his hogs, still bedding them, when convenient, with leaves. 4. When they tore up his grass by rooting for worms he put rings in their noses, but to supply the want of flesh gave them all the dead lambs and other useless meats. 5. In feeding, for many years he has abandoned the close pen, putting his hogs in grass pastures, allowing them pure water, green food and exexcise. The exercise diminishes some-what the fat, but it is compensated by the other advantages, and when pump kins are used they are content to eat and ander about less, and a full feed of pumpkins is worth one-third of all the

This correspondent puts salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion and antidote against worms.

Winter Shelter For Cows. In the winter it is necessary, thinks a writer in the Mirror and Farmer, to confine cows much in warm shelters and even in summer, especially when soiling is the practice, the cows will be in their shelters not a little. The successful dairyand are already making better time at it | man will give the greatest attention to From stables. In fact, the success of the dairyman, while by no means altogether due to it, is usually measured by his study of sheltering and the wiscom and care he Texas, there is an irregular shaped area shows in the building and care of cow

stables. The first point is ventilation. Without it, foul air will soon collect in the stables -air fouled not only by the matters from the lungs and cutaneous glands of the animals, but by the exhalations, not altogether avoidable, from their excrenches per annum on the southwest. It ment. This foul air will so poison ani mals, reduce their thrift, and therefore their production, and favor the appeardisease to such an extent that this alone would justify the necessary ventilation. But the dairyman, mor than the beef grower, loses by foul air in the stables. It seems necessary to milk in the stables; at least, it is very inconvenient, and oceasions an expense of labor, not to do so; and the foul gases in the stable will begin the contamination of the milk as soon as it leaves the udder. The absorptive power of milk is almost surprising, and if exposed, for only a short time, to the matters that must exist in an unventilated shelter, the best butter cannot be made from it. The loss to the dairyman is generally more than he imagines.

If the dairyman also rears his own cows there is a further reason for ventila-The poisoned blood of the cow is the blood of the fatus. The cow confined in a foul shelter cannot drop a

vigorous, thrifty calf. For the same reason that he has an anusal interest in ventilation, the dairyman has an unusal interest in light in the cow stable. Light is as essential to the health and thrift of cows, as it is to the health and thrift of nearly every one of the higher animals. But, besides this, sunlight is an important agent in purifew feet behind the creature's head two fying the stable. Filth and foul gases breed in darkness; sunlight is their foe. The more light admitted into the stable the less dampness and contamination. And why should there not be an abund ance of light where glass is cheap and can be protected by a few bars? I have no excuse for basement stables so situated or put so far down in the earth that they cannot be well lighted; and I am free to say that I think a majority of the base-ment stables are of decidedly doubtful economy. In the management of dairy cattle the handling of their excrement is a matter of importance, and is intimately connected with their stabling. We cannot afford to waste this excrement.

#### Sheep Raising.

A farmer writes to the Wisconsin Agri- as none of them returned it was generpulturist as follows: On every farm where, ally believed they were devoured by the what we may term mixed farming is carried on, a variety of crops raised and different kinds of stock kept with the view of feeding, out upon the farm, as much of toe products of the farm as possible it is an item to keep a few sheep. Just how many should be or can be kept, will of course depend upon cir-invited to call on any druggist and get from a cumstances. But many farmers will find that a few can be made to increase the and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely profit, and in many cases will consume upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and what in most cases would otherwise go to waste. As it is what we can and do save thus adds to our wealth Sheen can be regarded as something that will aid us to save. Their products, the wool, and the lambs can, if desired, be marand the lambs can, if desired, be marketed in the spring at a time when the average farmer has usually but few products to market. A cheap shelter is all that is needed during winter weather, and if this is made reasonably warm, and kept dry, very little grain will be necessary. Like all other stock, it pays to keep sheep in a good thrifty condition. And during the winter some grain will be found necessary; but if plenty of hay or good fodder is supplied the amount of grain needed will be found to be small. If the hay or fodder is run through a cutter and bran mixed with it, there need be but little grain fed. During the summer they need but very little attention, if they can have the run of a good pasture and have plenty of water convenient.

tures, and during the winter they can be kept on roughings, principally, rather than grain, and by planning ahead a large supply can be secured at small expense. A nice flock of sheep upon the farm may be considered in much the same light as the poultry. A great part of thair In many respects they consume what light as the poultry. A great part of their living they will pick up, while what we are obliged to feed them during the win ter is a small item as regards the per cent.

of profit that may be secured. Of course, even with them it pays use reasonable caution to keep them in good condition economically; but a good shelter and a feeding hut can be provided and the manure we can secure will pay well for the trouble of feeding. Care should be taken to keep reasonably young stock, and a large proportion should be ewes, so that in addition to

their wool the increase may be secured. With anything like ordinary care either the wool or the increase should be of sufficient value to pay for the cost, leaving the other for profit. In this way they can be made as prof

itable as any other stock upon the farm so that instead of selling the grain or other products, they are fed out to stock. not only increasing the profit but also aiding, very materially, to increase the fertility of the soil.

#### The Universal Remedy.

Business Man (disconsolate)-"My affairs are in such condition that there is no prospect of straightening them out.

I wish I could find some quiet spot, some place unknown where I could hide myself for a couple of months. Business Manager of Newspaper-"Why don't you advertise for such a place ?"-Boston Courier.

#### POPULAR SCIENCE.

Venus, the morning star, is brighter than it ever appeared to any man now living, and nearer-the earth than it will be again for 840 years.

A company in Buenos Ayres has recently ordered the material for a complete system of telephones from Paris. Over two thousand subscribers have been obtained, and the company pro-poses to erect a tower in the river, which will serve as a maritime telephone sta-

The Russian weather-observing system is the most extensive on the globe, and embraces remarkable climatic contrasts. It has two principal observatories and 255 subordinate stations, and its latest report gives rainfall observations for 650 localities. Many of the stations have lately been added, and one of these, Wercho ansk in Siberia, is now recorded as the coldest point known on earth. The mean temperature for the year 1885 was 29 degrees below zero F., for January and December it was 62.9 degrees below and for July it rose to 60.6 degrees above The lovest temperature in July was 39.2 degrees above, while in January a fall to 88.6 degrees Lelow zero was experienced.

The explosive power of naphtha and similar illuminants is being examined into by Coroner Ashbridge, of Philadel-phia, with results which he considers remarkable. He was in New York recently, and told a reporter something about the experiments. "There was an explosion of naphtha," he said, "by which a number of workmen were killed and burned. With a view to collecting information for the coroner, we made a series of tests. These show that nanhtha is a most highly dangerous thing to handle. I have been astonished by its explosive power, and so have the scienwho have assisted me in the We found that four drops was as tests. much as we could explode with safety in my office in Philadelphia. If we had used more at a time the windows and walls would have suffered.'

#### A Monster Serpent of Mexico. The San Marcial country has been con-

iderably aroused from time to time by the conflicting reports of Mexicans, who say that the extinct crater to the east of plain known as the "Jornado del Muerto," about twenty-five miles from this place, is the abode of a monster serpent, second in size only to that huge reptile of the seas that has so often been spoken of by mariners and others. It is some to be fully 100 feet in length and about two feet in circumference, but probably the most trustworthy information is that given by a Mr. Alexander, who possesses some mining property in the San Andreas Mountains, which lie to the east of the broad plain. Mr. Alexander says that he saw the serpent once while crossing the Jornado on the way to his mines. He was about half way across the plain, jogging leisurely along behind his burro, dreaming of the immense wealth that he hoped to realize along behind his burro, from his property, when suddenly the burro stopped, erected its long ears, wheeled quickly around and made a mad stampede in the opposite direction. Mr. Alexander was at a loss to account for this strange freak of the burro, and was about to start in pursuit of the runsway, when he chanced to look ahead. Then his eyes gazed upon the monster. He was so beside himself with fear at first, he says, that his nerves were completely paralyzed, his hair stood on end and move he could not; he was rooted to the spot and his eyes were fixed upon the serpent. It was about a quarter of a mile from him and was traveling in the opposite direction-toward the crater. le says it appeared to be about sixty feet in length; but what surprised him most was the queer proportions of the creature. The fore parts were of enormous size, its head being fully as large as a barrel. A large scales were visible which glittered back were two huge claws on either side, about two feet apart, which were all the monster had in the shape of fe.t. The rest of the body was comparatively small and tapering to the end of the tail. It traveled at a rapid gait, sometimes rearing its whole lody from the ground, and walked on its four claws. He watched it till it disappeared over a little hill, and then he started to look after his burro. The Mexicans have the most deadly fear of the crater, and will not venture within miles of it, there being a popular tradition among them that it is the abode

monster. - Atlanta Constitution. It is a good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first.

of some terrible serpent. The Mexicans

assert that on one occasion a descent of the crater was made by three men, and

The Homeliest Man in Town, relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles,

50 cents and \$1. NOTWITHSTANDING New York is such a great agricultural State, out of the thirty-two Sena-tors at Albany but one is a farmer.

In proportion to its area. Holland has a larger number of cows than any other country.

Jenks' Dream. Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He hought he saw a prize-fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, butly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Glants as they were in size, the vallent pigmy A TOOTHPICK factory recently started Maine expects to work up 2,000 cords of we this winter.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, become ng very sore. SWAYNE'S O'NT-MENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Equally efficacious in cur.ng all 'skin Diseases. Dr. SWAYNE'S SON, l'filiadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 ots. Also sold by druggists. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

#### Aged People

Whose blood has become thin or impure are especially liable to attacks of rheumatism, or to that weakness called "general debility." The pains and aches of the former are relieved by 'Hood's Sare parilla, which purifies and vitalizes the ble it also tones and builds up the whole syste Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize the peculiar

and as a tonic alterative, with the most beneficial results. I have also used it for rheumatism with good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not will ingly be without it."—A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared onl. by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Oval Box, 34: round, 14 Pills.

NY N U-1

#### THE BRIDGE OF DEATH.

An Alpine Guide's Sad Fate-Dangers Be Avoided.

An Alpine Guide's Sad Fate—Dangers to Be Avelded.

One day in August, in the summer of 1864, two Austrian noblemen were crossing the Grand Plateau in their descent of one of the loftiest mountains of Switzerland. They had crossed the Grand Crevasse in the morning by a snow bridge which, though apparently insecure, carried them safely over. They reached it again on their return late in the afternoon. The leading guide had advanced to the middle of the bridge, when, to the consternation of his fellow travelers, he suddenly disappeared from their sight. The bridge had fallen beneath his weight; he had proceeded with too little caution, and had disappeared forever in the abyss below. They tied together ropes and let them down into the crevasse, but no hand seized them, no voice arose from the darkness.

How few of us realize the importance of trifles, or that incidents which in themselves seem wholly insignificant lead oftentimes to most momentous results. A single grain of sand holds in a vise-like grip the delicate mechanism of your most reliable time-piece.

The business man, tied down to his absorbing cares, goes home at night with a throb bing brow and a lame back. This continues a day or two and he remarks to his wife that he is so overworked he thinks he had better take something to brace him up a little. He flatters himself he is well. Poor man, how little he realizes that the trifing indisposition was a voice warning him that the tired and overworked kidneys, the most important primary organs of the system, had ceased to perform their proper functions. They no longer eliminate properly the waste matter of the system, and uric acid accumulates.

That means disease. The body cannot be healthy unless it be free from this poison. If the blood channels become vitiated with it, as they must be unless it is carried out of the system, the man is liable to disapear from the walks of life almost as suddenly as the guide who went down with the insecure but

system, the man is liable to disapear from the walks of life almost as suddenly as the the walks of life almost as suddenly as the guide who went down with the insecure but unsuspected bridge. So many of the ordinary diseases, so called, are the direct results of the action of this poison that it is difficult to tell how one will be carried away.

This was precisely the experience of Herman | Urban of the celebrated firm of safe manufacturers, McNeale & Urban, of Cincinnati, O. He has always been a very active husiness man, and overcome many commercial usiness man, and overcome many commercial fiftculties, but about five years ago he b difficulties, but about five years ago he bebegan to run down with a sort of general debility, headache, want of spirit and nervousness. "There seemed to be no life in my
blood, no vigor in my muscles, no marrow in
my bones," he says. He tried physicians in
vain. Four years after this sad experience he
reports that he used Warner's safe cure at
that time and his prostrated condition was
completely cured and had remained so to
date. "I am," he remarks, "more than
anxious that other business men, worn down
and likely to be overcome by kidney disease
whose manifestations are so mysterious that whose manifestations are so mysterious tha they cannot positively identify the diseas

should try the magnificent remedy that did a much good to me. MORE than 10,000,000 eggs arrive in New York sach week. The chief supply is from Canada

and Michigan.

She is permaturely deprived of her charms of face and form, and made unattractive by the wasting effects of allments and irregularities peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon, not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable qualities as well, is her first duty. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite \*\*Irregularity\*\* for those suffering clally for the alleviation of those suffering tonic of wonderful emeacy, and pre-cially for the alleviation of those from "dragging - out" pains, sen nausea, and weakness incident to boon to hersex. Druggis's.

THE codfish and herring catch this season of the Newfoundland coast has been poor.

No one can truthfully say that Catarrh is incurable who has not tried Taylor's Hospital Cure. Send to 264 B'way, New York for free pamphlet.

S:JACOBS OII

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciat-ica, Lumbago, Baclache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swell-ings, Frosthites, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts. Burns and Scalds.

WHAT IT IS. St. It is in one word a cure; it is not merely a relief and in no sense a cure-all; it is the product of scientific research 2d. It strengthens while it soothes and sr.b-dues, heals and cures; it literally con-

3d. Its effects are curative and permanent to the whole group of muscular miseries and nervous agonies. 4th. It does not merely irritate the outer surface, nor does it merely soften or relax

a constricted muscle. To its specific action a superior curative virtue is superadded. 5th. It penetrates deeply but gently; search-Jill. ingly and surely, seeking the pain spot in an effort to conquer. 6th. Each constituent of the formula has a recognized intrinsic virtue to serve

most surely the cure of pain. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

With

How mu

Agnes-"He praised your tresses in his rhyme, Your shining hair, your golden hair; He sang that sunshine lingered there, The sunshine of the summer-time; He told you love had hid a lair In tangles of your shining hair."

Louise-"Yes, Agnes, I have caught a beau With these blond tresses fair; Because I cleanse them oft, you know, With Ivory Soap, as pure as snow, The soap without compare."

#### A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble



**EXHAUSTED VITALITY** A Great Medical Work for Young





HAIR

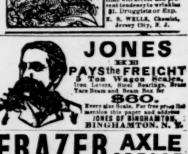
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LEAURELLE OIL





The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This guarantee his been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

#### THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

NERVINE. ing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and demonstrations. and reneves and reneves approaches.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. A POWERFUL
TONIC.

A POWERFUL
TONIC.

A POWERFUL
TONIC.

A powerful, invigorating tonic, it
imparts strength to the
whole system, and to the
uterus, or womb and its
appendages, in particuiar. For overworked,
"run -down," debilitated
teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nuratresses, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, whop-girls, "housekeepers, nuratresses, and feeble women generally,
Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription is the
greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as
an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.
It promote digestion and assimilation of
food, cures nauses, weakness of stomach,
indigestion, bloating and errotations of gas. system.

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nauses, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that sues is kept up in the gestation, it so prepares

the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal. "Favorite Pre-scription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive GURES THE WORST CASES. flowing at monthly periods, pai "Favorite Prescrip-FOR THE LIDNEYS.

FOR THE LIDNEYS.

HON, when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small saxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Laver, Kidney and Bladder discovery, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

#### TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

CORDIAL

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming thom to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.



TO WOMEN.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 11 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sanse Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cired, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, nestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. Eva Konten, of Orab Orchard, Neb., writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

Doctors Failed.—Mrs. F. Corwin, of Post Oreck, N. Y., writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your Favorite Prescription. I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medicsi Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Peleta.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world savia. I owe it all to your wondarful medicine."

A VOICE
FROM CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Ed. M. Campbell, of Oakland, Oakfornia, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and parrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your Favorite Prescription". I lake had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months. I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God biesa you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Wan.—Mrs. John Stewart, of Chippened Palls, Wis., writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. [From the RALEIGH STATE CHRONICLE.] STATE FINANCES.

Republican Extravagance Contrasted With Democratic Economy.

"How much does it cost?" is the inquir "How much does it cost?" is the inquiry made whenever any plan or proposed change is discussed. This question in North Carolina is both proper and necessary because the people have little or no surplus money, and they are compelled to carefully count the costs before ordering new artistics. es, or enlarging present expenses. And he financial condition of the people did compel them to investigate closely, spend money economically, the princi-of common sense and prudence would ditures. This is not only true of arbought by individuals. It applies e expenses of government as well tion is always a burden, even unde favorable conditions. Men submitaking of a part of their earnings he State only because of the serty thereby secured. No taxation is xcept what is required for the ecocal administration of all branches government. Every dollar collected cation, above what is absolutely reed, is robbery under form of law is sound political economy. This is cratic principle and Democratic prac North Carolina, as a careful study he financial operations of the State, ler Democratic rule, will show.

November 1888 there is to be an ion in North Carolina to determine her the Democratic party shall retain trol of the executive and legislative artments of government, or whether the ublican party shall be given this high colored, who has children, or pays or property taxes, works on the road. lerives any benefit from, or pays any den to, government, is deeply interest Beside it all others sink into comarative insignificance. What ought to influence voters in cast-

he issue has been tendered by the Re-They charge the Democratic party in North Carolina with extravagane financial management of the State. he Democratic party accepts the issue, and is willing to stand or fall upon its funncial record. Indeed, the Democratic party would be willing, although there are ther strong reasons why it should be continued in power, to waive all other issues and go before the people, and let them determine, by contrasting Republican expenditures with Democratic expenditures which party shall govern North Carolina We are willing to say to every voter "Make the inquiry, 'How much does i oost!' and vote for the party that gives you the best government for the least mone Confident that it has given the people th LOWEST TAXATION, during the ten years o its full control in North Carolina, consist ent with the BEST ADMINISTRATION OF PUB LIC AFFAIRS, the Democratic party chiefly rests its hope of continued success upo its wise and economical financial record.

In 1876 the profligacy, rascality and in infamy, and although it has made an a tempt to again secure the control of the blushing effrontery to charge the Democratic party with extravagance. The have sought to evade this question of questions by wholesale flinging of much and detraction of honorable gentlemen Now they think that the people hav forgotten their thieving, and they offer to take charge of the finances of the State to relieve(8) the people of heavy taxation and stop extravagant 'expend tures. We tell them now: That the per ple have not forgotten the corrupt days dical rule in North Carolina, nor wil they forget them, as long as the same men, who were conspicuous in Radical circles then, are the real leaders of the Radical party now.

We repeat, the issue has been tendered A Republican leader has written a long article in which he charges: 1st-That the Democratic party has increased the expenses of the State government; 2nd—That it keeps a large surplus in the State Treasury; 3rd-That its representations of de-

creasing taxation are false. These are the charges made, and upon them, for his party, he puts the Demo-eratic party upon trial. We accept the is-sue tendered and answer:

Allegation 2 is not true. In the first place the entire article of this Radical Reformer is based upon a false foundation. It is intended to deceive. It is a false showing and conveys a false impres His statement is: That, whereas the expenditures under Gov. Scales (Dem.) are \$1,180,018.16, they were, under Gov. Brogden (Rep.) only \$582,758.15. Now the bruth is that the Governor of a State has no control of the expenditures of the State Brogden had nothing more to do with the amount expended in 1876 than the King of the North Pole, if that undiscovered country has a King. When Mr. Brogden was Governor of North Carolina the Demoerats had full control of the Legislature, and had been controlling it since 1870. The Democrats are to be credited with whatever of economy prevailed in 1876 and it is false to claim that the Republi cans had anything whatever to do with i 1876 is praise of the Democratic admini tration with the Democratic administra tion, in 1876, when Brogden (Rep.) hap pened to be Governor, is to contrast De-mocracy with Democracy. If in 1876 the expenses of the State government were ess than in 1886, there is reason for it, and his reason is clear to an unprejudiced mind Further on, in this article, we will show it

Now the only honest way to contrast the financial record of the Democratic s to contrast the expenditures of the year islature with the years when the Demo-crats controlled the Legislature. No power can appropriate the State's funds or levy

taxation, except the Legislature.

The expenditures of 1869 and 1870 were directed by the Republican Legislature. If ever there was a time in the history of e State when the tax-payers had a right to demand the most rigid economy it was then. And yet it is known of all men how the Radical legislators squandered he State's money and increased the State debt, and neither provided any schools for the children nor put one brick upon anothe in the way of erecting public buildings.

In the way of erecting public buildings.

In contrasting the administration of the State's finances, consideration is to be had to the purposes for which the money was expended, and the condition of the people when the taxes were levied. When the people are moderately prosperous it is not only permissable, but absolutely binding upon their representatives to set on foot those agencies that will educate, elevate and uplift the people. When the people have just emerged from a war, it is imperative upon legislators that the burdens of taxation be made as light as possible to administer the legislators that the burdens of taxation be made as light as possible to administer the affairs of government. It is not a question so much of how much was expended, as for what purposes the money was expended. It is as unfair to charge the Democratic party with extravagance to-day because the expenditures are in excess of 1876, WITHOUT INQUIRING INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASE, as it would be to censure a man for spending more money when he has a large family more money when he has a large family than when he was a single man. What is extravagant depends upon many considerations. Fair-minded men will not forget this when comparing the expenses of 1876 with those of 1886.

The Democratic party has no concealments to make. It invites the closest scrutiny and

make. It invites the closest scrutiny and allest investigation into its financial administration, and expenditures of the peo-ple's money. The following table gives the State expenses for two years of R-publican rule—1869 and 1870—and two years of Demo-ratic rule—1876 and 1886. To it, and to the comments which follow, we invite a careful

temparison and thoughtful perusal

1886. DEM. RULE. FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED. Adjutant General's Department ..... 300 00 \$ 200 00 2,750 00 76,506 64 \$ 57,884 82 18,054 62 8,847 17 19,411 39 9,628 69 onveying convicts to Penitentiary ing laws
ent Public Instruction
r's license tax refunded...
mal fund
re Department 1,500 00 2,899 96 54,702 93 2,869 57 1,013 05 191,102 10 161,431 70 51,000 00 .66,198 63 93,300 00 63,780 99 86,380 11 55,000 00 sane Asylum, Goldsboro, struttion for D. D. and B., Repairs & Supp't digent pupils at Deaf, Dumb and Blind sterest on 4 per cent. State debt sterest on 6 per cent. State debt sterest on W.N. C. R. R. mortgage bonds sterest on Special Tax Bonds ster 25,000 00 46,000 00 485 00 114,104 00 201,195 00 106,104 00 1,776 00 59,500 00 54,130 55 itia or State Guard ... 1,864 91 74,742 70 121,900 00 121,200 55 108,166 63 78,188 29 tentiary Sunday School, 34,503 43 24,682 06 Public printing
Public tax refunded
Pensions to Con, soldlers and widows.
Pay of Code Commissioners.
Quarantine regulations.
Settling taxes.
State Moard of Health. 6,600 00 2,311 35 3,693 16 4,354 32 mery, amount refunded .....es of State officers and employees... 30,628 83 37,286 62 118,373 43 251,013 80 reasury Department

X Commission

Niversity of North Carolina

eights and measures 5,250 00 354 75 29,684 13 38,606 34 7. Other general expenses not stated above.... 8. Investment in 4 per cent, Bonds..... 247,815 98 \$581,320 91 \$1,180,018 16 \$876,476 64 \$1,117,160 44 If, to the above we add, what is legitimate lican party is responsible as much for what it squandered as for what it spent, and they are thus legitimately to be charged with these amounts, although by Democratic manage-ment the people were saved from paying 632,500 00 5581,320 91 \$1,180,018 16 1,508,976,64 \$18,963,761,69 The disbursements in 1886 (\$1,180,018.16) are subject to deduction of special items, as follows:

Interest on new six per cent, State bonds.

Executive Mansion provided for from sales of State lots in the city of 2.068.36 947,815.98 \$ 492,079.34 Deducting the above amount, the legitimate disbursements payable out of the ordinary revenues are, including the interest on the four per cent. State bonds, ...... 680,572.97

The following remarks and explanations of the foregoing table ought to be read carefully and digested by every voter in North Carolina. They are somewhat long, but they are explicit and they are accurate. ...

1-ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT-This increase is due to the fact that the salary of the Adjutant General of the pay of this officer in 1869, and it is now about the smallest salary paid to this officer in any State in the Union. 2-THE AGRICULTURAL DEPART-

MENT-This is a new expense, but the

expense is entirely met by new receipts. EVERY DOLLAR spent by the Agricultural Department, the Labor Bureau, the publication of the Geological Reports, the Experiment Station and Farm, and Immigration Bureau, and some to fairs, is raised by a \$500 tax levied upon each Democrats collected it, and they expend it, in the main, wisely. The position of the CHRONICLE upon the expen ditures of the Agricultural Department is well known. Two years ago we published a full statement of the affairs of that Department, showing that there had been some extravagance. What was the result? Democrats corrected their own extravagance. At the last session of the Legislature, the expenses of the Agricul-tural Department' were reduced by the sum of twenty thousand dollars. That Department now is run on \$21,000, and economy prevails in every branch. The CHRONICLE does not hesitate to call extravagance by its right name, even when the Democratic party is responsible for it. But the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties is this: Democrats retrench their expenditures; Republicans never retrench. This is a marked and striking difference between the parties. The \$21,000 of money that remains in the Treasury from this Fertilizer Tax Fund will go towards the erection of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is demanded by the farmers and mechanics throughout the State. For the protection of farmers

3-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES-This money is given to encourage Agricultural Fairs, and to thus improve our methods of farming. The amount is not large and we have never heard complaint made of this expenditure to encourage a generous rivalry among our farmers. 4-APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS-This is a wise provision who have lost both arms, or both legs. or both eyes. The partisan who would refuse this pittance to our brave soldiers, while every Yankee soldier is drawing a large pension, is undeserving the respect of good citizens. It is expenses for the unfortunates of the State that increases the total expenditures. Who will say that these expenditures are not proper Who will advocate stopping them? The CHRONICLE knows that no good citizen

of fertilizers should pay this expense.

will lose confidence in the Democratic party because of such expenditures. -AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT-The inby the extra clerical force required on account of the recent pension law.

6-BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENTS-This is a very small amount and is expended under the direction of the Governor.

7-CAPITOL SQUARE-This is very

8-CONVENTIONS-This only occurs when a Convention is called. In this Convention, which was worth much to the State, the Republicans tried to adjourn without doing anything. The Democrats succeeded in making it of great value to tax-payers by repealing the Yankee system under which we

9-CONTINGENCIES-We call specia attention to the account for Contingencies. Under Democratic rule in 1876 the amount was \$18,054.62. In 1886, under Democratic rule, it was \$19,411.39. This makes a total for two years of \$37,-466.01. Now the contrast: In two years publicans spent four times as much money as the Democrats. In other words the saving by the Democrats in two

years in Contingencies is \$96,925.45. 10-CONVEYING CONVICTS TO THE PENITENTIARY—The Republican par-ty begun the Pententiary while in pow-The Democrats filled it with Republicans, who after the tax-payers refused to let them steal from the State

Treasury, continued their depredations upon barns, hen-roosts, &c. Of course it costs money to transport them. was raised to \$600. This is exactly half 11-DISTRIBUTING LAWS-Small and necessary.

> 12-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN-STRUCTION-Republicans spent money for this purpose, but included it under "Salaries of State Officers and Employees." They spent money only for the Department; they gave the people no schools. The increase in this expense in 1886 over 1876 is due to the fact that the Legislature allowed the Superintendent a clerk, and paid his traveling expenses to enable him to perform the duties of his office more efficiently. 3-DRUMMER LICENSE TAX RE-

FUNDED-This is not an expense at all, but merely returning a receipt. 4-EDUCATIONAL FUND-The Repub licans spent nothing, so the record shows, in these two years. They squandered a permanent school fund of \$632, 500. The decrease is owing to the fact that the taxes for school purposes are now paid direct to the counties, instead of into the State Treasury. The total for 1887, paid to the counties, amount ing to \$653,037.33, as against \$54,702.93 paid to the State in 1876. The revenues to the school fund paid now into the State Treasury are derived from entries of vacant lands, and the interest paid on a permanent fund of \$99,250.00 saved to the school fund by the wisdom of a Democratic administration. The School Board is developing public lands belong-ing to the State; Republicans did not try to make this land available for school

trast we invite every reader of the CHRONICLE, especially those who depend upon the public schools for the education of their children. there must be an inspection of fertilizers, and it is but just that the makers 5 - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT - The item under this head in 1868-'9 is included under "Salaries of State Officers and Employees." There is no increase in 1886 over 1876, but a DECREASE of \$1,000. This table shows an APPARENT ncrease. The APPARENT increase is due to this cause: Gov. Brogden did not collect his salary in 1876, but held his warrants for \$3,000 until his term expired. He also drew \$1,000-his last

purposes. The amount expended for

chools, under Democratic and Republi-

can rule, is contrasted in another col-

umn. To a careful perusal of that con-

quarter's salary, in Gov. Vance's first 16-EXECUTIVE MANSION-Under Republican rule the Governor did not live in the Manson. Gov. Holden preferred to reside in his own house. Of course, there was no expense. Now we are building a Governor's House.

17 - FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE - Un der Republican rule in 1869 this item was \$6,830.04. In 1870 it was \$7,195.68 This is over six times as much as under Democratic rule.

18-GENERAL ASSEMBLY - We have chosen two years under Democratic rule when there was no General Assembly article we have referred, took these two years to contrast Democratic with Reublican rule. But on the cost of the General Assembly we are glad to show a comparison. In 1868-'9 there were three sessions of the General Assembly It was in session 304 days, and seven dollars per day and 20 cents mileage was the pay of representatives. The total cost of that Legislature was \$430,958.60. This was an average pay of about \$2,100 for each member. Let us make the contrast: In 1885-'6 the Legislature was in session 64 days. The members received \$4.00 per day and ten cents mileage. The total cost was \$58,286.71, an average of \$342.82 per member. In the one item of cost of the General Assembly,

one session, the Democrats saved to the tax-payers \$372,661.89. 19-GOV. CALDWELL'S FUNERAL-A 20-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-Until Prof. Kerr's survey there was no accurate map

of North Carolina

21-INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH-More money was of course expended for this institution before the completion of the Western Asylum at Morganton, and the Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro. Both of these were built by Democrats. Under Republican rule the whites and negroes were all in the Raleigh Asylum. Democrats-or in other words, the white men-of North Carolina put a stop to this. It is related that a white attend-

ant at the Raleigh Asylum resigned because he was compelled to shave a crazy negro. The Democrats made ample provision for both races of this unfortunat class of our population, but provided

separate buildings, as was proper. 22-INSANE ASYLUM AT MORGAN TON-Of course this is a new expense under Democratic rule. Radicalism did not place one brick upon another in North Carolina. Democrats built the Morganton Insane Asylum, and it stands as a monument to the devotion of the Democratic party to the duty of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate We rejoice that this is a new and an increased expense. The people never object to such expenditures public money, demagogues to the con-trary notwithstanding. Hadicalism left insane to die in poor-houses and county jails while it squandered the people's money; Democracy expends the money raised by taxation for the betterment and help of all the people, especially the unfortunate.

3-COLORED INSANE ASYLUM-This is a new expense. The Radical party got the negro vote. It gave the negro nothing, and promised him everything. It allowed the insane of the race to die in jails and poor-houses, because it couldn't pay its legislators \$2,100 a year. and take care of the insane, too. chose to pay legislators big money and let the insane continue to suffer The Democratic party has made the negro few promises, but it has given him an insane asylum, a deaf, dumb and blind institute, a normal college normal schools, and thousands of publi schools. And now Radicalism, with its load of unfulfilled promises to the negro, charges the Democratic party with extravagance because it takes care of the insane negroes in the State. Well, the Democratic party can stand such charges as long as it is doing its duty to the unfor tunate of the State, and it will be upheld by the honest tax-payers. The negroes MAY continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Republican party, in spite of the fact that the Dem crats have done so much for their race They may continue to thus make fools of themselves, but the Democrats will continue their appropriations to educate and help the poor and unfortunate of their race, and it will do it at the risk of being charged with extravagance by Radicals. One of these days negroes will begin to think!

4-INSTITUTION FOR DEAF, DUMB than under Republican rule because there is a larger attendance, and because Agricultural Department—being tax on fertilizers...... \$- 41,000.00 the Democratic Legislature of 1872 or dered the erection of a building for the colored deaf, dumb, and blind. \$15,000 was expended by Democrats to build it. This was for negroes ALONE, and yet Radicals have the cheek to abuse the Democrats for "extravagant expendi-

25-INDIGENT PUPILS AT D., D., AND B. INSTITUTION-This amount was repaid to the Treasurer by the counties. 26-INTEREST ON 4 PER CENT DEBT-The money to pay this was derived from a tax on drummers, all but \$7,000 of which came from non-residents, and from certain specific taxes, and not from tax on property. At one time there was a surplus from this particular fund which the law said should be applied to the interest on the four per cent. debt. This surplus was wisely invested by the State Treasurer, under the direction of the General Assembly, because, under a constitutional provision, it could not be applied to any other purpose than the interest on this debt. The saving to the

State up to this time, on this investment,

27-INTEREST ON 6 PER CENT. DEBT-The State owns \$3,000,000 stock in the N. C. R. R., the dividends on which amount to \$180,000 per year. Under the suit, known as the Swasey suit, decided in 1874 by the U.S. Circuit Court a Receiver was appointed in behalf of the bond-holders. The Receiver received these dividends and disbursed the same in the payment of the interest on the old bonds. The bonds having been redeemed under act of 1879, these dividends, under an amended decree of the court i 1883, are now payable to the State Treasurer, and by him disbursed to the extent of the old bonds taken up and new ones issued to the holders of the new bonds. This is not to be considered a part of the regular revenue of the State. The Receivership still existing, he receives a part and the State Treas urer a part. The Treasurer only pay out what he receives from the rai company. The Receiver pays interest on such old bonds as are still outstanding and unchanged.

8-INTEREST ON W. N. C. R. R.-This interest was paid by the Democrats un til they sold the road. The sale of the road relieved the State of a heavy yearly expense, and insured the completion of the road.

O INTEREST ON SPECIAL TAX BONDS—This expense no longer exists. These Special Tax Bonds, offspring Republicans, were conceived in sin, born in iniquity, reared upon rascality, and strangled to death by the hand of the honest Democratic party. If the Republican party had continued in power, this expens would have continued throughout all the years from 1870 to 1887, and been a never-ending burden on tax-payers. The Republicans issued the bonds. They were the children of Radicalism, and the father could not disown the child The Democrats repudiated the whole issue of these Special Tax Bonds, and thus relieved the people. There is now litigation pending to compel the pay-ment of these fraudulent bonds. If the Radical party should be restored to power, there is no assurance that they would not pay these bonds. The Democrats will ever refuse to pay these iniquitous and unjust claims. fusing to recognize these bonds as bindthe Democrats saved the State \$681,960 a year, it being the interest alone on the face value of the issue of special tax bonds, not including accumulated interest for nearly 20 years. the seventeen years, in interest alone, this saving is \$11,593,320. Every voter ought to stick a pin here!

30-JUDICIARY-The Democrats have decreased the expenses, and they have increased the efficiency of the bench. All our judges are now men of high character and integrity. We have no ignoramuses, such as the Radicals gave us, nor any men who sell justice, as in the days of Radical rule. Our Democratic solicitors prosecute faithfully, and i conformity with their oaths. None of them have to resign to escape impeach ment, as was the case in Radical rule. There is no brighter page in our history of to-day than the purity of the bene in North Carolina. It is the crowning glory of the State-and the Democratic party is entitled to all the credit. It is not expensive. Perhaps we do not pay our judicial officers enough. But Radi-cal justice, so called, was dear at any price. Under Democratic rule it is nev said "the Judiciary is exhausted.

81-KEEPER OF CAPITOL-The Repub licans embraced this expense under an-

32-LUNATICS SUPPORTED BY COUN TIES-The Democrats take care of the nsane, and ALWAYS will. This expense is not now necessary because other asy-lums have been erected.

83-MARION AND ASHEVILLE TURN-PIKE—The Democratic party paid this for the convenience of the West as long

as necessary. It has ever been liberal to the West, and the West has been true to the Democracy, and will continue to be. 4-THE STATE GUARD-This new ex-

pense was authorized by the vote of both parties in the Legislature, and is approved by all who know the need of armed men in the case of riot. You don't need an armed force often, but, like the man out West, in regard to pistol, "When you do need it, you need it d- quick." They have rendered good service more than once. The expense is about the smallest of any State in the Union, South Carol na spending twice as much. The little Republican State of New Hampshire ids yearly \$30,899.51. The great Republican State of Pennsylvania spends \$400,000 a year for this purpose. In North Carolina, when the Radicals ruled, the organized militia cost the State \$74,367.70 in one year. If this is denied, we refer to the official report of the carpet-bag Adjt. Genl., A. W. Fisher, dated Jan. 27th, 1871. This is a Democratic saving to the tax pavers in one year of \$69,617.74, as in North Carolina we now spend but \$3,700.60. Not only so; but through the gross neglect and inefficiency of the Radical Adjutant Generals and Governors, a fund amounting to \$23,622.25 was lost to the State in the War Department. This fund was recovered after years of effort by the wisdom and endeavors of our Democratic Adjutant General. And worse than that and more disgraceful: When the Democratic Adjt. General took charge n 1877 there were more negro militia than whites in this State Now there are 25 white compan es and 2 colored companies. The Radical militia was worse than worthless to the State while the Democratic State Guard is an organization that any State might be proud and has a reputation beyond our borders.

Again, and more terrible still: Under Radical rule the first Adjutant General was an imported carpet bagger who knew nothing of our people and cared less, while under Democratic rule this officer is a native North Carolinian who knows and loves the State. Once more: When the Radical militia was employed to suppress an insurrection, a cut-throat from Tennessee had to be imported to command North Carolinians, while under Democratic government, whenever the State Guard has been called out, it is commanded by citizens of North Car olina.

AND BLIND-The amount is larger 35-NORMAL SCHOOLS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrats. The Democratic party believes in public schools. There can be no efficient public schools without good teachers. of this money goes to the whites and part to the negroes, and yet Radical cheek puts this down as "Democratic extravgance."

36-ORPHAN ASYLUMS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrats. Radicalism says it is "Democratic extravagance." So be it. The Democratic party will continue this appropriation, prefers to die aiding the orphans than to live repudiating their just claims on To be sure Radicalism did nothing for the orphans. It was not in their peculiar line. Orphans are neither be had no connection whatever with

extravagance in the management of the penitentiary! We say this: The penitentiary MUST BE MADE SELF-SUP-PORTING; but we recognize that the Dispersion of Publicand Educational Funds for 1887—Tax Rate, 25 cents. Assessed valuation of property.

rectors cannot make it self-supporting as long as the Legislature compels it to do work for which it gets no pay. Give the penitentiary a chanse with the convicts, and it will pay money every year into the Treasury. Again: The Radicals have no right to complain. They founded the penitentiary. They have always voted for convicts to roads and ditches and swamps, and they furnish nine-tenths of the inmates. Democratic tax-payers may complain and seek to sccure a reduction of the expenses of the penitentiary—and the Chronicles.

1887—The Rate, 25 cents. Assessed to for property.

1887—Th the penitentiary—and the CHRONICLE will help them—but no tax-payer, who is not an idiot, will for a moment dream that help lies in the direction of Radi-

cal success. 38 - PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL raised:

39-PUBLIC PRINTING-Notwithstand ing the fact that the State publishes larger Supreme Court Reports, and is doing other work not required in 1869 rule. PUT THAT DOWN. 40-PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED-This is

not an expense.

41-PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOL-DIERS AND WIDOWS-The Democratic party increases the expenses to give aid to these deserving disabled soldiers and their widows. We can't give much-not as much as the recipients need and ought to have, but we something. When we think of the great sums that are yearly appropria-ted to the Yankee soldiers, and compare it to the pittance our own brave men and their widows receive, we find it hard to have any respect for Southern men who oppose our small appropriation. This is one of the causes given for "Democratic extravagance!" The CHRONICLE says: Let us keep up such ex-travagance as long as is necessary to

no fees as formerly. The business of the office has increased.

Nession of 1871, same Legislature, 314

Cents, collectible in 1872. 7—STATE LIBRARY—This is a very

small-too small an appropriation for the library. 48—STATE BOUNDARY—Necessary. Not

permanent. 9-STATE CANVASSING BOARD-Necessary.

50-STATIONERY- Necessary. 51—SALARIES OF STATE OFFICES, &c. —Under the Republican rule all are put under one head. The Democrats give the expense in each Department in a separate place, showing a decrease. 2-STATE LOANS PAID-This was in

3—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—In 1879 the Democratic Legislature made the State Treasurer, Treasurer ex-officio of all the penal and charitable institutions of the State, thereby saving salaries to separate treasurers of these institutions, and a saving to the State of over \$3,000 a year in the way of appropriations to these institutions. After doing this, the Leg-islature allowed the State Treasurer a clerk at \$800. This makes the difference between 1876 and 1886.

expense of the Tax Commission authorized by the Legislature. Not permanent. 5-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROappropriated a sufficient amount to enthe University to do good work. LICANS Under Radicalism the doors of the Uni versity were closed. They neither fos tered public schools, nor the University. The Democrats foster both.

56-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-This expense fluctuates, owing to the needs of the counties.

57-OTHER GENERAL EXPENSES - We many white Democrats were arrested dollar has been expended under such a head. It is suspicious to say the least of it, to spend \$58,000 in two years for 'other general expenses after spending \$134,391.46. for "writing contingencies."

So much on the line of expenditures. Now let us consider. II.

THE RECEIPTS AND THE SUR-It is charged that the receipts for the year 1876, under Brogden (?) were \$765,-017.66, and in 1887 under Scales \$1,052,-6.8.62. and that the increase in 1887 was \$287,630.96, and that notwithstanding hard times, the Democrats keep a surplus in the Treasury. The sly immpression tried to be left, by using the expression "under Brogden" and "under Scales" is that in 1876 the Republicans controlled the figure of the State Treasure, and to be apportioned to the State Treasure, and to be apportioned to the counties by the State Board of Education.

In Nov. 1869 an apportionment was made a large hullding for its uses: the Brogness of the State Board of their wides of county espitation tax to be paid to the owns; the orphan asylum has been given at that time were required to be paid to the State Treasurer, and to be apportioned to the Counties by the State Board of Education.

In Nov. 1869 an apportionment was made a large hullding for its uses: the Brogness of the State Treasurer. nances and in 1887 the Democrats.

While Brogden was a Republican, yet carpet-baggers, nor members of the legis-state's finances. All matters concerning ature, nor negro politicians, nor are the levying and collection of taxes were in they interested in special-tax bonds.

37—PENITENTIARY—Months ago the bad been since 1870. The proper test CHRONICLE said that it did not intend to keep silent until the penitentiary was 1869 the last of Republican misrule. The made self-supporting. Nor do we: and printed reports from which the person reyet we believe in looking at things as ferred to took his figures, do not show the they are, rather than as we would have receipts to be what he states them. He Until we had a Republican party seeks to mislead the public by a false arin North Carolina we neither had nor rangement of figures. He makes the balneeded a penitentiary. They started it, ances of the educational and public funds, and started it on a big scale. The appro- to seemingly appear as a part of the repriation was reduced at the last session | ceipts for the fiscal year 1876, and so on | York, the Republicans almost to a man, again to the subsequent years incomes. advocated giving away convict labor and thus practicing a deception for the pur then big appropriations to the peniten-tiary. This was not a political question, sary increase of receipts under Democratand we do not desire to make it one but for a Republican to charge the Democratic party with extravagance when HIS pear even to the author of the reckless PARTY IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, is charges of Democratic extravagance, if

Legitimate Receipts of Public and Educational Funds for 1887..... It will be seen that the increase in eleven | In 1872, years is only \$96,055.92. The tax rate In 1873, This is small item and we suppose no has further been reduced to 20 cents.

The talk about large amounts lying in 1874, man will raise objections to it. The talk about large amounts 17th in 1876, the Treasury as a surplus is not the truth. In 1876, inmates the command "Thou shalt not steal." If the leaders of the party could steal." If the leaders of the party could ressure the command to the party could be stead to the party be taught "Thou shalt not lie," a large voluntary subscription could easily be bonds, and the State Treasurer, by au- in 1889, thority, expended in 1886 \$247,815.98 for purchasing four per cent. bonds, as we in 1882, have stated elsewhere.

have stated elsewhere.

The appropriations have necessarily increased. The 4 per cent. debt has been ln 1884, ln 1885, and 1870, the cost for the State printing satisfactorily adjusted and interest promption 1886, is not half what it was under Radical by met. Asylums have been built and In 1887, maintained. The wounded Confederate soldier and the widows of soldiers have been given something. The Orphan Asylum put upon a sound basis; taxes reduced 9\(\frac{1}{4}\) cents on the \\$100 valuation of The Assemble duced 9‡ cents on the \$100 valuation of property; railroads have been built; valuation of property increased \$63,000,000, and all accomplished since the State was the lyong Property. UNDER BROGDEN."

The third allegation made by the Repub-

The third allegation made by the Republicans is: The representations of the Democrats that they have decreased taxation is false. Let us see about it.

The best and fairest way to compare the The best and fairest way to compare the Republican and Democratic administra-Republican and Democratic administra-tions of the State's finances is to give the for 1882, 1883 and 1884, these figures taken up with an eagerness that is almost

who falsely charges that the Democratic party has not reduced taxation, is invited

Legislature of 1873, 49 cents, collectible in 1873, 17 cents of which were to meet the deficiencies of the Republicans, from which the State had not recovered.

Same Legislature, session of 1873, 314 cents, collectible in 1874. Legislature of 1874-'75, 291 cents, colectible in 1875 and 1876. Legislature of 1876-'7, 291 cents collectible in 1877 and 1878.

Legislature of 1879 (Legislature met in January instead of November as formerly) 24 cents collectible in 1879 and 1880. Legislature of 1881, 28 cents, collecti-Radical days. Now we have no such entry in our Treasury books.

3—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—In 1879

ble in 1881 and 1882, 6 cents of which were to pay interest on the new four per cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, although the Constitution property, although the Constitution property.

purposes, collectible in 1883, suspended in 1884 and not collected. Legislature of the hundred dollars; the special tax bonds 1885, 25 cents collectible in 1885 and 1886. | were issued and over two bundred and

4-TAX COMMISSION-This was the 5—UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-LINA—Carrying out the requirements of the Constitution, the Democrats have of the Constitution, the Democrats have LICANS in 1869, and twelve cents for the

THE RECORD ON EDUCATION. draw the contrast: Republican impudence stops when it comes to a comparison of the Educational schools in every district in the State, for

many white Democrats were arrested under "other general expenses!" How much money was stolen under that ambiguous term? In two years \$68,290.47 biguous term? In two years \$68,290.47 though their (Republican) General Assembly was in session for a large portion of this period, the only funds that came into penses! Under Democratic rule not a the Treasury for school purposes were one THE PAY OF EACH LEGISLATOR IS NOT OVER the Treasury for school purposes were one hundred thousand dellars especially appropriated by act of 1870 and those that the Constitution set apart, mainly poll tax. Indeed much of the poll tax collected in the counties never found its way into the school fund as is evidenced by the following statement made by Supt. Ashley in his report Nov. 1st, 1870:—"The county capitation tax is to be collected and paid in by the same persons who collect the in by the same persons who collect the State capitation tax. The law has not and supported, and the labor of the conbeen observed. In most of the counties seventy-five per cent of their county capitation tax has been retained." The statutes at that time required seventy-five per the confederate soldiers and their wid-

> cation.
>
> In Nov. 1869 an apportionment was made of \$165,740.50 but up to Oct. 1st 1870 there had been paid of this to the counties only \$12,856.66 leaving still due them and the stable of the stable only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84.

there was again apportioned to the counties the same amount \$165,740.50 which together with the balance of \$123,283.84 new Supreme Court and Library building still due was paid in 1871 and 1872. In has been erected, and a home for the 1870-'71 the Democratic Legislature had levied a tax of 6\(\frac{2}{4}\) cents on \$100 of property and 25 cents on polls for schools. This they collected and applied together with the capitation tax and other taxes, to discharging the two apportionments that bad been made in 1869 and 1870. tered the government affairs, and no state in the Union has bad cheaper r better government;—in a word the Demopriation was reduced at the last session of the General Assembly from \$121,900 fthe General Assembly from \$121,900 fthe of comparison, bringing forward ductions were made. Why! Lead by Dr. York, the Republicans almost to a man, again to the subsequent years incomes. the Democratic Legislature of 1870-'71. the only Very little of the funds set apart by the Progress. Constitution during the two years of Republican rule found its way to the education of the children.

Besides: There remained of the permacheek that only a Radical could show. he will read our figures more carefully than he did the "official records" from which he alleges to have obtained his in-

by them in 1870-'71 to 84 cents on proper- Commissioner. He came into the office ty and 25 cents on polls, and in 1881 they increased the levy to 12½ cents on property and 37½ cents on polls. From ty and 37½ cents on polls. From only mutterings of discontent and predic-these taxes and from fines, forfeitures and tions of failure. Such was the beginning penalties, liquor licenses and other sources, of the work one short year ago.

they have collected and spent the follow-ing sums for public schools: In 1871, disbursed for schools, \$177,497,94 In 1883, 4. 46 46 These figures, if not exact, are a very

near approximation, some counties not Facts alone are wanted in life.

penalties should be distributed to the children, and it is the principle on which counties, this legislation being authorized by the amended Constitution. Two distributions were made from this fund one Gen. Francis A. Walker spoke still more in 1831 amounting to \$114,883 applied in wisely when he declared that it is only by startistics that the results of a wide and tions, which increased the available funds statistician, "is hungry for information; rate of taxation for the years under the rule of the two parties. The Republican, money disbursed for schools. In 1887. This first money disbursed for schools. In 1887, however, there is a slight falling off from 1886 which is accounted for by the hard

fund, while the Democratic party increases the school fund and term every year.

TO SUM IT ALL UP.

Hear the concusion of the whole matr: Under Republican rule in North rolina there were no public schools; the rmanent school fund of the State, mounting to upwards of six hundred housend dollars, was squandered; the are debt was increased, according to Treasurer Jenkins, nearly eighteen million dollars; THE LEGISLATURE WAS IN SESSION 304 DAYS AND THE MEMBERS PAID THEMSELVES OVER \$2,100 EACH FOR THEIR SERVICES; the ent. adjusted bonds.

Legislature of 1883, 25 cents for all vided that the State and county should Legislature of 1887, 20 cents collectible eight thousand dollars raised in a single n 1887 and 1888.

In the first few years of Democratic interest on this iniquitous debt; the julie the rate was higher than it now is, lary of the State was, in some part, ignorand the reason is that when the Democrats ant, and justice was sold; there were no came into power they were compelled to charitable institutions erceted; no provispay amounts for which the Republicans ion was made to aid the disabled war had contracted. Let us see how this was: Take the year 1871, the rate was 52 cents linians were proscribed from official seron every hundred dollars worth of proper-ty. In this were included eight cents for the incomplete penitentiary BECUN BY REPUB. and infliction upon the State than the devastations of war, and no progressive or rehabilitating measures were commenced or encouraged by them. Let us turn to a brighter picture, and

records of the two parties. We do not propose to allow any dodging. The following is the record:

white and colored children; the school fund has grown steadily until now upwards of six hundred thousand dollars a 7—OTHER GENERAL EXPENSES.—We call especial attention to this expenditure, "other general expenses." What may not be included in that term! How many white Democrate were arrested.

The Republicans same into full control of all departments of the government July 1868 and continued to exercise this control izing a settlement of the State debt, and In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact justice to it rectifies them. It is in North Carolina the only party of Honesty, Economy and

[From the RALEIGH STATE CHRONICLE.] A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The CHRONICLE was the first paper in North Carolina to advocate the establishriticize the members for their voics.

The use of convicts on Internal Improvements may be wise. We are not now discussing that question. We only seek to show that it doesn't come with to show that it doesn't come with regard to receipts:

2,000 shares in the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., and 65 shares in the Cape hailed the action of the Legislature in making an appropriation for this needed work with joy, and we have watched the of \$161,250 their face value being \$632,500. of the \$161,250 they invested \$150,000, in special tax bonds which are worthless. What the Republicans did for schools out the endorsement of the whole people, while they were in full control may be and without their co-operation. It had summed up in this statement: They squandered the permanent school fund that remained after the war, and collected but of correspondents or helpers. It was a little for school purposes except what the Constitution required and a large part down the forests, make the roads, and even of that they applied to some other erect the first habitations. What to do to The Democrats in 1872 increased the make the department of value to the peo-\$6.4 on property and 20 on the poll levied | ple was the question that confronted the

Commissioner W. N. Jones has won the confidence of the people, shown that his 173,275.92 department is valuable and necessary, and 191,675.07 is entitled to that praise due to an honest. 297,594.85 industrious, and efficient man for faith-No report. Sale fully performing difficult, untried and delicate duties. He has been aided by his 319,813.00 efficient Secretary, Mr. J. M. Broughton. 324,287.10 We have on the CHRONICLE table a copy of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of 409,658.88 Labor Statistics of the State of North 509,736.02 Carolina. It is a valuable publication and 623,430.98 teaches valuable lessons, and is a credit to 640,245.20 North Carolina. Speculation, supp 630, 552, 32 conditions, and generalities mislead. There 671, 115, 65 was some wisdom in the words of Thomas

653,037.33 Gradgrind, in Hard Times, when he said: "Now, what I want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but Facts.

This first report fairly bristles with facts sioners.
43—PAY OF CODE COMMISSIONERS—
Necessary expenses. Not permanent.
43—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—
We suppose no one, except an ignorant Radical would call this "Democratic extravagance." It keeps disease from our doors.

44—SETTLING TAXES—Sheriffs formerly came to Raleigh to settle their taxes. Under Democratic rule, they deposit in a bank and the expenses of a trip to Raleigh is saved.

45—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—The Democratic party has a just regard for the health of the people of the State, but extreme Radical reformers call this Democratic extravagance.

46—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic extravagance.

48—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic extravagance.

49—PAY OF CODE COMMISSIONERS—Necessary expenses. Not permanent.

49—PAY OF CODE COMMISSIONERS—Necessary expenses. Not permanent.

40—Requirement of the following tables. They tell the turt because they are from the record.

43—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—

Under Republican Rule:

1 1888, for 1889, the Republicans levied at ax of 890 on \$100 worth of property.

Under the levy of 1869 the Republicans collected over one million dollars on Proporty.

24—SETTLING TAXES—Sheriffs formerly came to Raleigh to settle their taxes. Under the levy of 1869 the Republicans on elocated over one million dollars on Proporty and the amount collected to that purpose.

45—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—The Democratic Party has a just regard for the health of the people of the State, but extreme Radical reformers call this Democratic extravagance.

45—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic Legislatures and extravagance.

46—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic extravagance.

48—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic extravagance.

49—PAY OF CODE Commission of the text times through which we passed which the rendered more pay their taxes, and by the decision of Supreme Court in the case Barksdale vs. Commissioners of Sampson county limiting taxation to 664 cents for all purposes of a gentlement of the Chronicle commends this thought to the careful consideration of every taxes, and by the decision of "How much does it cost?" is the inquiry

Republican Extravagance Contrasted With Democratic Economy.

hade whenever any plan or proposed hange is discussed. This question in North arolina is both proper and necessary beause the people have little or no surplu oney, and they are compelled to careful unt the costs before ordering new a , or enlarging present expenses. the financial condition of the people die compel them to investigate nd spend money economically, the princ common sense and prudence would aand that care be exercised in all exnditures. This is not only true of ar-les bought by individuals. It applies o the expenses of government as well. axation is always a burden, even under lost favorable conditions. Men submit the taking of a part of their earnings the State only because of the ity and protection to life, liberty and erty thereby secured. No taxation is st except what is required for the eco mical administration of all branches of

taxation, above what is absolutely re

his is sound political economy. This is emocratic principle and Democratic prac

the financial operations of the State, ander Democratic rule, will show. In November 1888 there is to be an election in North Carolina to determine control of the executive and legislative epartments of government, or whether the Republican party shall be given this high trust. In that election every man, white and colored, who has children, or pays or property taxes, works on the road n to, government, is deeply interested. For 1888 it is THE question of ques-Beside it all others sink into com-

arative insignificance. What ought to influence voters in cast-

ng their ballots? The issue has been tendered by the Re-They charge the Democratic arty in North Carolina with extravagane e financial management of the State he Democratic party accepts the issue, and is willing to stand or fall upon it anancial record. Indeed, the Democratic party would be willing, although there are ther strong reasons why it should be con nued in power, to waive all other issues, and go before the people, and let them de termine, by contrasting Republican expenditures with Democratic expenditures. which party shall govern North Caroli We are willing to say to every voter "Make the inquiry, 'How much does it oost? and vote for the party that gives y the best government for the least mone Confident that it has given the people th LOWEST TAXATION, during the ten years of its full control in North Carolina, consistent with the BEST ADMINISTRATION OF PUB-

LIC AFFAIRS, the Democratic party chiefly

its wise and economical financial record.

In 1876 the profligacy, rascality at stealage of the Republican party buried in infamy, and although it has made an tempt to again secure the control of th State, it has not until now, had the un blushing effrontery to charge the Democratic party with extravagance. They have sought to evade this question questions by wholesale flinging of mud and detraction of honorable gentlemen. Now they think that the people hav forgotten their thieving, and they offer to take charge of the finances of the State to relieve(1) the people of heavy taxation and stop extravagant expend tures. We tell them now: That the peo e have not forgotten the corrupt days of they forget them, as long as the same men, who were conspicuous in Radical circles then, are the real leaders of the Radical

we repeat, the issue has been tendered. A Republican leader has written a long article in which he charges: 1st—That the Democratic party has increased the exenses of the State government; 2nd-That t keeps a large surplus in the State Treas 3rd-That its representations of de-

creasing taxation are false. These are the charges made, and upon them, for his party, he puts the Demo-eratic party upon trial. We accept the isone tendered and answer:

Allegation 1 is not true.

Allegation 3 is not true. the first place the entire article of this Radical Reformer is based upon a false foundation. It is intended to deceive. It is Lalse showing and conveys a false impression. His statement is: That, whereas the expenditures under Gov. Scales (Dem.) are \$1,180,018.16, they were, under Gov. Brogden (Rep.) only \$582,758.15. Now the bruth is that the Governor of a State has no control of the expenditures of the State. Brogden had nothing more to do with the unt expended in 1876 than the King of the North Pole, if that undiscovered country has a King. When Mr. Brogden was Governor of North Carolina the Demoerats had full control of the Legislature and had been controlling it since 1870. The Democrats are to be credited with whatever of economy prevailed in 1876, and it is false to claim that the Republ ans had anything whatever to do with i Every word of praise of the economy in 1876 is praise of the Democratic admini To contrast the Scales admin tration with the Democratic administration tion, in 1876, when Brogden (Rep.) has pened to be Governor, is to contrast De nocracy with Democracy. If in 1876 the expenses of the State government were less than in 1886, there is reason for it, and this reason is clear to an unprejudiced mind. Further on, in this article, we will show it

Now the only honest way to contrast the financial record of the Democratic party with that of the Republican party is to contrast the expenditures of the year when the Republicans controlled the Leg-islature with the years when the Democan appropriate the State's funds or levy taxation, except the Legislature.

The expenditures of 1869 and 1870 were directed by the Republican Legislature he State when the tax-payers had to demand the most rigid economy it was And yet it is known of all m how the Radical legislators squandere e State's money and increased the State debt, and neither provided any schools for the children nor put one brick upon another in the way of erecting public buildings. In contrasting the administration of the state's finances, consideration is to be had on the purposes for which the money was expended, and the condition of the people n the taxes were levied. When the pe

when the taxes were levied. When the people are moderately prosperous it is not only permissable, but absolutely binding upon their representatives to set on foot those agencies that will educate, elevate and uplift the people. When the people have just emerged from a war, it is imperative upon legislators that the burdens of taxation be made as light as possible to administer the affairs of government. It is not a question so much of how much was expended, as for what purposes the money was expended. It what purposes the money was expended, as for what purposes the money was expended. It is as unfair to charge the Democratic party with extravagance to-day because the expenditures are in excess of 1876, without INQUIRING INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASE, as it would be to censure a man for spending more money when he has a large formit. more money when he has a large fami y than when he was a single man. What is extravagant depends upon many considerations. Fair-minded men will not forget this when comparing the expenses of 1876 with those of 1886.

The Democratic party has no concealments make. It invites the closest scrutiny and llest investigation into its financial administration, and expenditures of the peo-ple's money. The following table gives the State expenses for two years of R-publican rule—1859 and 1870—and two years of Demoeratic rule—1876 and 1886. To it, and to the
comments which follow, we invite a careful
comparison and thoughtful perusal:

1886, DEM. RULE, 1869. REPUB. RULE. FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED. jutant General's Department ..... 200 00 afteral Societies...
opriation for disabled soldiers...
or's Department...
of Internal Improvements ....
of Square and public grounds ... 2,750 00 648 67 89 46 76,506 64 \$ 57,884 82 19,411 39 9,628 69 onveying convicts to Penitentiary. 2,899 96 1,500 00 100 00 7,365 85 5,190 00 2,068 36 1,074 31 54,702 93 2,869 57 1,013 05 191,102 10 161,431 70 51,000 00 66,198 63 63,780 99 isane Asylum, Goldsboro...
istrution for D. D. and B., Repairs & Supp't adigent pupils at Deaf, Dumb and Blind ...
iterest on 4 per cent. State debt ...
iterest on 6 per cent. State debt ...
iterest on W.N. C. R. R. mortgage bonds...
iterest on Special Tax Bonds ... 44,500 00 37,000 00 39,218 53 114,104 00 201,195 00 106,104 00 1.776 00 59,500 00 54,130 55 letary sper of Capitol natics supported by Co's, not in asylums stan and Asheville Turapike government. Every dollar collected 1,864 91 74,742 70 ord Orphan Asylum... 121,200 55 108,166 63 entiary Sunday School... 9,320 12 319 85 24,682 06 34,503 43 1,831 92 41,430 75 ice in North Carolina, as a careful study y of Code Commissioners.... garantine regulations......ttling taxes.....ate Board of Health..... 6,600 00 7,600 00 3,693 16 2,811 35 4,354 32 30,628 83 37,286 62 118,373 43 251,013 80 5,250 00 sity of North Carolina 29,684 13 38,606 34 247,815 98 If, to the above we add, what is legitimate

If, to the above we aus, only two amounts, o come under these items, only two amounts, he statement of the cost of Republican rule in North Carolina is arrived at. The Republic as much for what it lican party is responsible as much for what it squandered as for what it spent, and they are thus legitimately to be charged with these amounts, although by Democratic management the people were saved from paying them. These items are: Treasurer Jenkins reported it to be \$33,05 (641,75.) In three years the increase was ... 17,846,601 25 5581,320 91 \$1,180,018 16 1,508,976.64 \$18,963,761.69

The disbursements in 1886 (\$1,180,018.16) are subject to deduction of Interest on new six per cent. State bonds.

Executive Mansion provided for from sales of State lots in the city of 947,815.98 \$ 492,079.34 Deducting the above amount, the legitimate disbursements payable out

The following remarks and explanations of the foregoing table ought to be read carefully and digested by every voter in North Carolina. They are somewhat long, but they are explicit and they are accurate.\_.

of the ordinary revenues are, including the interest on the four per

1-ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT—This increase is due to the fact that the salary of the Adjutant General of the pay of this officer in 1869, and it is now about the smallest salary paid to this officer in any State in the Union. - THE AGRICULTURAL DEPART-MENT-This is a new expense, but the expense is entirely met by new receipts

EVERY DOLLAR spent by the Agricultural Department, the Labor Bureau, the publication of the Geological Reports, the Experiment Station and Farm, and Immigration Bureau, and some to fairs, is raised by a \$500 tax levied upon each cans. Democrats collected it, and they expend it, in the main, wisely. The position of the Chronicle upon the expenditures of the Agricultural Department is well known. Two years ago we published a full statement of the affairs of that Department, showing that there had been some extravagance. What was the result? Democrats corrected their own extravagance. At the last session of the Legislature, the expenses of the Agricul tural Department were reduced by the sum of twenty thousand dollars. That Department now is run on \$21,000, and economy prevails in every branch. The CHRONICLE does not hesitate to call extravagance by its right name, even when the Democratic party is responsible for it. But the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties is this: Democrats retrench their expenditures; Republicans never retrench. This is a marked and striking difference between the parties. The \$21,000 of money that remains in the Treasury from this Fertilizer Tax Fund will go towards the erection of an Agricultural and Me-

chanical College, which is demanded by the farmers and mechanics throughout the State: For the protection of farmers there must be an inspection of fertili zers, and it is but just that the makers of fertilizers should pay this expense. 3-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES-This money is given to encourage Agricultural Fairs, and to thus improve our methods of farming. The amount is not large and we have never heard complain made of this expenditure to encourage a generous rivalry among our farmers. 4-APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS-This is a wise provision. It is a specific appropriation for soldiers who have lost both arms, or both legs, or both eyes. The partisan who would refuse this pittance to our brave soldiers, while every Yankee soldier is drawing a large pension, is undeserving the respect of good citizens. It is expenses for the infortunates of the State that increases the total expenditures. Who will say that these expenditures are not properly

Who will advocate stopping them? The CHRONICLE knows that no good citizen will lose confidence in the Democratic party because of such expenditures. -AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT-The increase in this department is occasioned by the extra clerical force required on account of the recent pension law. 6-BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVE-

MENTS-This is a very small amount and is expended under the direction of the Governor. 7-CAPITOL SQUARE-This is very

8-CONVENTIONS-This only occurs when a Convention is called. In this Convention, which was worth much to the State, the Republicans tried to adjourn without doing anything. The Democrats succeeded in making it of great value to tax-payers by repealing the Yankee system under which we

9-CONTINGENCIES-We call special attention to the account for Contingen-cies. Under Democratic rule in 1876 the amount was \$18,054.62. In 1886, under Democratic rule, it was \$19,411.39. This makes a total for two years of \$37, 166.01. Now the contrast: In two years for Contingencies the Republicans spent \$134,391.46. In the two years the Republicans spent four times as much money as the Democrats. In other words the saving by the Democrats in two years in Contingencies is \$96,925.45.

10-CONVEYING CONVICTS TO THE PENITENTIARY-The Republican party begun the Penttentiary while in pow-The Democrats filled it with Republicans, who after the tax-payers refused to let them steal from the State

Treasury, continued their depredations upon barns, hen-roosts, &c. Of course it costs money to transport them. 11-DISTRIBUTING LAWS-Small and

12-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN-STRUCTION—Republicans spent money for this purpose, but included it under of State Officers and Employees." They spent money only for the Department; they gave the people no schools. The increase in this expense in 1886 over 1876 is due to the fact that the Legislature allowed the Superintendent a clerk, and paid his traveling expenses to enable him to perform the duties of his office more efficiently 13-DRUMMER LICENSE TAX RE-

FUNDED—This is not an expense at all,

but merely returning a receipt. 4-EDUCATIONAL FUND-The Republicans spent nothing, so the record shows, in these two years. They squandered a permanent school fund of \$632. 500. The decrease is owing to the fact that the taxes for school purposes are now paid direct to the counties, of into the State Treasury. The total for 1887, paid to the counties, amounting to \$653,037,33, as against \$54,702.93 paid to the State in 1876. The revenues to the school fund paid now into the State Treasury are derived from entries of vacant lands, and the interest paid on a permanent fund of \$99,250,00 saved to the school fund by the wisdom of a Democratic administration. The School Board is developing public lands belonging to the State; Republicans did not try to make this land available for school purposes. The amount expended for schools, under Democratic and Republican rule, is contrasted in another column. To a careful perusal of that cor trast we invite every reader of the CHRONICLE, especially those who depend upon the public schools for the educa-

tion of their children. 15 - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT - The item under this head in 1868-'9 is included under "Salaries of State Officers and Employees." There is no increase in 1886 over 1876, but a DECREASE of \$1,000. This table shows an APPARENT increase. The APPARENT increase is due to this cause: Gov. Brogden did not collect his salary in 1876, but held his warrants for \$3,000 until his term expired. He also drew \$1,000-his last quarter's salary, in Gov. Vance's first

16-EXECUTIVE MANSION-Under Republican rule the Governor did not live in the Manson. Gov. Holden preferred to reside in his own house. Of course, there was no expense. Now we are building a Governor's House.

7 - FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE - Under Republican rule in 1869 this item was \$6,830.04. In 1870 it was \$7,195.68. This is over six times as much as under Democratic rule.

18-GENERAL ASSEMBLY - We have

chosen two years under Democratic rule when there was no General Assembly because the Radical Reformer, to whose article we have referred, took these two years to contrast Democratic with Reublican rule. But on the cost of the General Assembly we are glad to show a comparison. In 1868-'9 there were three sessions of the General Assembly. t was in session 304 days, and seven dollars per day and 20 cents mileage was the pay of representatives. The total cost of that Legislature was \$430,958.60. This was an average pay of about \$2,100 for each member. Let us make the con-trast: In 1885-'6 the Legislature was in session 64 days. The members received \$4.00 per day and ten cents mileage. The total cost was \$58,286.71, an average of \$342.82 per member. In the one item of cost of the General Assembly, one session, the Democrats saved to the

19-GOV. CALDWELL'S FUNERAL-A small voucher. 20—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—Until Prof. Kerr's survey there was no accurate map of North Carolina

tax-payers \$372,661.89.

21-INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH-More money was of course expended for this institution before the completion of the Western Asylum at Morganton, and | 32-LUNATICS SUPPORTED BY COUN the Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro. Both of these were built by Democrats. Under Republican rule the whites and negroes were all in the Raleigh Asylum. Democrats-or in other words, the white 33-MARION AND ASHEVILLE TURNmen—of North Carolina put a stop to this. It is related that a white attend-

ant at the Raleigh Asylum resigned because he was compelled to shave a crazy negro. The Democrats made ample provision for both races of this unfortunate class of our population, but provided

separate buildings, as was proper. 22-INSANE ASYLUM AT MORGAN-TON-Of course this is a new expens under Democratic rule. Radicalism did place one brick upon another in North Carolina. Democrats built th Morganton Insane Asylum, and it stands as a monument to the devotion of the Democratic party to the duty of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate We rejoice that this is a new and an increased expense. The people never object to such expenditures of public money, demagogues to the con-trary notwithstanding. Radicalism left the insane to die in poor-houses and county jails while it squandered the peo ple's money; Democracy expends the money raised by taxation for the better ment and help of all the people, espe

23-COLORED INSANE ASYLUM-Thi is a new expense. The Radical party got the negro vote. It gave the negro nothing, and promised him everythin It allowed the insane of the race to di in jails and poor-houses, because couldn't pay its legislators \$2,100 a year, and take care of the insane, too. It chose to pay legislators big money and let the insane continue to suffer The Democratic party has made the negro few promises, but it has given him an insane asylum, a deaf, dumb and blind institute, a normal college normal schools, and thousands of public schools. And now Radicalism, with its load of unfulfilled promises to the negro. charges the Democratic party with ex travagance because it takes care of the insane negroes in the State. Democratic party can stand such charges as long as it is doing its duty to the unfortunate of the State, and it will be upheld by the honest tax-payers. The negroes drawers of water for the Republican party, in spite of the fact that the Democrats have done so much for their race. They may continue to thus make fools of themselves, but the Democrats will continue their appropriations to educate and help the poor and unfortunate of heir race, and it will do it at the risk of being charged with extravagance by Radicals. One of these days negroes

will begin to think! 24-INSTITUTION FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND-The amount is larger than under Republican rule because there is a larger attendance, and because the Democratic Legislature of 1872 or dered the erection of a building for the colored deaf, dumb, and blind. \$15,000 was expended by Democrats to build it. This was for negroes ALONE, and yet Radicals have the cheek to abuse the Democrats for "extravagant expenditures!

25-INDIGENT PUPILS AT D., D., AND B. INSTITUTION-This amount was repaid to the Treasurer by the counties 26-INTEREST ON 4 PER CENT DEBT-The money to pay this was derived from a tax on drummers, all but \$7,000 of which came from non-residents, and from certain specific taxes, and not from tax on property. At one time there was a surplus from this particular fund which the law said should be applied to the interest on the four per cent This surplus was wisely invested by the State Treasurer, under the direction of the General Assembly, because, under a constitutional provision, it could not be applied to any other purpose than the interest on this debt. The saving to the

> State up to this time, on this investment, is over \$50,000. 27-INTEREST ON 6 PER CENT. DEBT-The State owns \$3,000,000 stock in the N. C. R. R., the dividends on which amount to \$180,000 per year. Under the suit, known as the Swasey suit, deeided in 1874 by the U.S. Circuit Court a Receiver was appointed in behalf o the bond-holders. The Receiver received these dividends and disbursed the same in the payment of the interest on the old bonds. The bonds having been redeemed under act of 1879, these dividends, un der an amended decree of the court in 1883, are now payable to the State Treasurer, and by him disbursed to the extent of the old bonds taken up and new ones issued to the holders of the new bonds. This is not to be consid ered a part of the regular revenue of the State. The Receivership still existing he receives a part and the State Treas urer a part. The Treasurer only pays out what he receives from the railroa company. The Receiver pays interest on such old bonds as are still outstand ing and unchanged.

28-INTEREST ON W. N. C. R. R.-This interest was paid by the Democrats un-til they sold the road. The sale of the road relieved the State of a heavy yearly expense, and insured the completion of the road.

20 - INTEREST ON SPECIAL TAX BONDS—This expense no longer exists. These Special Tax Bonds, offspring of the Republicans, were conceived in sin, born in iniquity, reared upon rascality, and strangled to death by the hand of the honest Democratic party. If the Republican party had continued in power, this exper would have continued throughout all the years from 1870 to 1887, and been a never-ending burden on tax-payers. The Republicans issued the bonds. They were the children of Radicalism, and the father could not disown the child. The Democrats repudiated the whole issue of these Special Tax Bonds, and thus relieved the people. There is now litigation pending to compel the pay-ment of these fraudulent bonds. If the Radical party should be restored to power, there is no assurance that they would not pay these bonds. The Democrats will ever refuse to pay these iniquitous and unjust claims. fusing to recognize these bonds as binding, the Democrats saved the State \$681,960 a year, it being the interest alone on the face value of the issue of special tax bonds, not including accumulated interest for nearly 20 years. For the seventeen years, in interest alone, this saving is \$11,593,320. Every voter ought to stick a pin here!

30-JUDICIARY-The Democrats have decreased the expenses, and they have increased the efficiency of the bench. All our judges are now men of high character and integrity. We have no ignoramuses, such as the Radicals gave us, nor any men who sell justice, as in the days of Radical rule. Our Democratic solicitors prosecute faithfully, and in conformity with their oaths. None of them have to resign to escape impeach ment, as was the case in Radical rule. There is no brighter page in our history of to-day than the purity of the bench in North Carolina. It is the crowning glory of the State—and the Democratic party is entitled to all the credit. It is not expensive. Perhaps we do not pay our judicial officers enough. cal justice, so called, was dear at any price. Under Democratic rule it is never said "the Judiciary is exhausted."

Never! 31-KEEPER OF CAPITOL-The Repub licans embraced this expense under another head.

TIES-The Democrats take care of the insane, and always will. This expense is not now necessary because other asy-lums have been erected.

as necessary. It has ever been liberal to the West, and the West has been true to the Democracy, and will continue to be. 34-THE STATE GUARD-This new ex-

pense was authorized by the vote of both parties in the Legislature, and is approved by all who know the need of armed men in the case of riot. You don't need an armed force often, but, like the man out West, in regard to a pistol, "When you do need it, you need it d— quick." They have rendered good service more than once. The pense is about the smallest of any State in the Union, South Caro na spending twice as much. The little Republican State of New Hampshire spends yearly \$30,899.51. The great Republican State of Pennsylvania spends \$400,000 a year for this purpose. In North Carolina, when the Radicals ruled, the organized militia cost the State \$74,367.70 in one year. If this is denied, we refer to the official report of the carpet-bag Adjt. Genl., A. W. Fisher, dated Jan. 27th, 1871. This is a Democratic saving to the tax payers in one year of \$69,617.74, as in North Carolina we now spend but \$3,700.60. Not only so; but through the gross neglect and inefficiency of the Radical Adjutant Generals and Governors, a fund amounting to \$23,622.25 was lost to the State in the War Department. This fund was recovered after years of effort by the wisdom and endeavors of our Democratic Adjutant General. And worse than that and more disgraceful: When the Democratic Adjt. General took charge in 1877 there were more negro militia than whites in this State. Now there are 25 white compan es and 2 colored companies. The Radical militia was worse than worthless to the State while the Democratic State Guard is an organization that any State might be proud of, and has a reputation beyond our borders.

Again, and more terrible still: Under Radical rule the first Adintant General was an imported carpet-bagger who knew nothing of our people and cared less, while under Democratic rule this officer is a native North Carolinian who knows and loves the State. Once more: When the Radical militia was employed to suppress an insurrection, a cut-throat from Tennessee had to be imported to command North Carolinians, while under Democratic government, whenever the State Guard has been called out, it is commanded by citizens of North Car-

35-NORMAL SCHOOLS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrats. The Democratic party believes in public Now let us consider. schools. There can be no efficient public schools without good teachers. Part of this money goes to the whites and part to the negroes, and yet Radical cheek puts this down as "Democratic extrav gance."

36-ORPHAN ASYLUMS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrats. Radi-calism says it is "Democratic extravagance." So be it. The Democratic party will continue this appropriation, and prefers to die aiding the orphans than to live repudiating their just claims on the State. To be sure Radicalism did

The use of convicts on Internal Improvements may be wise. We are not now As the years 1876 "under Brogden" good grace for a Radical to talk of regard to receipts: good grace for a Radical to talk of extravagance in the management of the penitentiary! We say this: The penitentiary MUST BE MADE SELF-SUP-PORTING; but we recognize that the Directors cannot make it self-supporting as long as the Legislature compels it to do work for which it gets no pay. Give the penitentiary a chance with the convicts, and it will pay money every year into the Treasury. Again: The Radicals have no right to complain. They victs, and it will pay money every year into the Treasury. Again: The Radi-cals have no right to complain. They cals have no right to complain. They founded the penitentiary. They have always voted for convicts to roads and ditches and swamps, and they furnish nine-tenths of the inmates. Democratic tax-payers may complain and seek to secure a reduction of the expenses of the penitentiary—and the CHRONICLE. the penitentiary—and the CHRONICLE will help them—but no tax-payer, who is not an idiot, will for a moment dream

that help lies in the direction of Radical success. 38 - PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL

raised: raised:
9-PUBLIC PRINTING-Notwithstand ing the fact that the State publishes have stated elsewhere.

thority, expended in 1886 \$247,815.96 for In 1881, purchasing four per cent. bonds, as we have stated elsewhere.

In 1882, In 1883, 39-PUBLIC PRINTING-Notwithstand larger Supreme Court Reports, and is doing other work not required in 1869 creased. The 4 per cent. debt has been In 1885, larger Supreme Court Reports, and is

rule. PUT THAT DOWN. 10-PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED-This is

not an expense. 41-PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOL-DIERS AND WIDOWS-The Demoeratic party increases the expenses to give aid to these deserving disabled soldiers and their widows. We can't give much-not as much as the recipients need and ought to have, but we something. When we think of the great sums that are yearly appropriated to the Yankee soldiers, and com-pare it to the pittance our own brave men and their widows receive, we find it hard to have any respect for Southern men who oppose our small appro priation. This is one of the causes given for "Democratic extravagance!" The CHRONICLE says: Let us keep up such extravagance as long as is necessary to keep want from the door of our pen-

42-PAY OF CODE COMMISSIONERS Necessary expenses. Not permanent. 43-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.extravagance." It keeps disease from

our doors. 4-SETTLING TAXES-Sheriffs formerly came to Raleigh to settle their taxes. Under Democratic rule, they deposit in a bank and the expenses of a trip to Ralthey amount collected to that purpose. bank and the expenses of a trip to Raleigh is saved.

45-STATE BOARD OF HEALTH-The Democratic party has a just regard for the health of the people of the State, but extreme Radical reformers call this

no fees as formerly. The business of the meet a deficiency of the Republicana. 47-STATE LIBRARY-This is a very

small—too small an appropriation for the library. 48-STATE BOUNDARY-Necessary. Not permanent.

49-STATE CANVASSING BOARD-Necessary.

50-STATIONERY- Necessary. 51-SALARIES OF STATE OFFICES. &c. —Under the Republican rule all are put under one head. The Democrats give the expense in each Department in a separate place, showing a decrease. 52-STATE LOANS PAID-This was in Radical days. Now we have no such entry in our Treasury books.

cent, adjusted bonds 53-TREASURY DEPARTMENT-In 1879 the Democratic Legislature made the State Treasurer, Treasurer ex-officio of all the penal and charitable institutions of the State, thereby saving salaries to separate treasurers of these institutions, and a saving to the State of over \$3,000 a year in the way of appropriations to these institutions. After doing this, the Legislature allowed the State Treasurer clerk at \$800. This makes the difference between 1876 and 1886.

54-TAX COMMISSION-This was the expense of the Tax Commission authorized by the Legislature. Not permanent. 5-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-LINA -Carrying out the requirements of the Constitution, the Democrats have appropriated a sufficient amount to en-able the University to do good work. Under Radicalism the doors of the University were closed. They neither fos-tered public schools, nor the University. The Democrats foster both.

56-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-This expense fluctuates, owing to the needs

of the counties. 57-OTHER GENERAL EXPENSES .- We call especial attention to this expendi-What tare, "other general expenses." of it, to spend \$58,000 in two years for general expenses after spending \$134,391.46. for "writing contingencies.

So much on the line of expenditures.

THE RECEIPTS AND THE SUR-It is charged that the receipts for the 017.66, and in 1887 under Scales \$1,052,-6.8.62, and that the increase in 1887 was to be left, by using the expression "under Brogden" and "under Scales" is that in 1876 the Republicans controlled the finances and in 1887 the Democrats.

37-PENITENTIARY-Months ago the had been since 1870. The proper test needed a penitentiary. They started it, ances of the educational and public funds, and started it on a big scale. The approadvocated giving away convict labor and thus practicing a deception for the purthen big appropriations to the peniten- pose of endeavoring to show an unneces-This was not a political question, sary increase of receipts under Democratand we do not desire to make it one, but ic rule for each year. We will show the for a Republican to charge the Demo- falsity of the figures as must clearly apcratic party with extravagance when HIS pear even to the author of the reckless PARTY IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, is charges of Democratic extravagance, if theek that only a Radical could show. he will read our figures more carefully than he did the "official records" from criticize the members for their votes. which he alleges to have obtained his in-

discussing that question. We only seek to show that it doesn't come with comparisons, let us look at the figures in

Educational Funds for 1887..... \$662,330 68 It will be seen that the increase in eleven | In 1872, years is only \$96,055.92. The tax rate In 1873, This is small item and we suppose no has further been reduced to 20 cents.

The talk about large amounts lying in In 1874,

The talk about large amounts lying in In 1875, Democats are trying to teach Radical the Treasury as a surplus is not the truth. In 1876, Democats are trying to the inmates the command "Thou shalt not steal." If the leaders of the party could Treasury, but there has usually been about Treasury, but there has usually been about In 1877, be taught "Thou shalt not lie," a large \$50,000. This was applied to buying State In 1879, voluntary subscription could easily be bonds, and the State Treasurer, by au- in 1880,

and 1870, the cost for the State printing satisfactorily adjusted and interest promption is not half what it was under Radical by met. Asylums have been built and In 1887, The wounded Confederate soldier and the widows of soldiers have been given something. The Orphan Asylum put upon a sound basis; taxes reduced 9% cents on the \$100 valuation of operty; railroads have been built; valuation of property increased \$63,000,000, and all accomplished since the State was "UNDER BROGDEN."

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

tion is false. Let us see about it. The best and fairest way to compare the Republican and Democratic administrations of the State's finances is to give the for 1882, 1883 and 1884, these figures taken up with an eagerness that is almost The best and fairest way to compare the rate of taxation for the years under the rule of the two parties. The Republican, money disbursed for schools. In 1887. who falsely charges that the Democratic party has not reduced taxation, is invited to read the following tables. They tell the truth because they are from the rec

Under Republican Rule:

We suppose no one, except an ignorant Radical would call this "Democratic a tax of 80c on \$100 worth of property. In 1868, for 1869, the Republicans levied Under the levy of 1869 the Republicans collected over one million dollars on PROP-ERTY ALONE; and although more than half

Session of 1871, same Legislature, 311 ents, collectible in 1872.

Legislature of 1872, 42 cents, collectible n 1873, 17 cents of which were to meet the deficiencies of the Republicans, from which the State had not recovered. Same Legislature, session of 1873, 311 ents, collectible in 1874.

Legislature of 1874-'75, 291 cents, col-

ectible in 1875 and 1876. Legislature of 1876-'7, 291 cents col lectible in 1877 and 1878. Legislature of 1879 (Legislature met in January instead of November as former-ly) 24 cents collectible in 1879 and 1880. Legislature of 1881, 28 cents, collecti-

purposes, collectible in 1883, suspended in 1884 and not collected. Legislature of 1885, 25 cents collectible in 1885 and 1886. Were issued and over two hundred and

In the first few years of Democratic interest on this iniquitous debt; the judicular the rate was higher than it now is, and the research is the when the Democratic interest on this iniquitous debt; the judicular of the State was, in some part, ignorand the reason is that when the Democrats came into power they were compelled to pay amounts for which the Republicans had contracted. Let us see how this was:

Take the year 1871, the rate was 52 cents on every hundred dollars worth of proper-ty. In this were included eight cents for the asylums, ten cents to meet Deficiency in Treasury on contracts Made by Republicans in 1869, and twelve cents for the lican administration was a worse curse incomplete penitentiary BECUN BY REPUB. and infliction upon the State than the LICANS.

IV.

THE RECORD ON EDUCATION. Republican impudence stops when it comes to a comparison of the Educational records of the two parties. We do not

may not be included in that term! How many white Democrats were arrested until the meeting of the first Democratic under this act the State debt, and until the meeting of the first Democratic under this act the State reduced, by mumuch money was stolen under that ambiguous term? In two years \$68,290.47 biguous term? In two years \$68,290.47 biguous term? In two years \$68,290.47 were spent for "other general expen-bly was in session for a large portion of this period, the only funds that came into penses! Under Democratic rule not a dollar has been expended under such a head. It is suspicious to say the least of it to spend \$58,000 in two years for

the State Treasurer, and to be apportioned to the counties by the State Board of Eduthe Agricultural Department has wrought nothing for the orphans. It was not in their peculiar line. Orphans are neither their peculiar line. Orphans are neither the had no connection whatever with the had no connection where the had no connection whatever with the had no connection where the had no connec carpet-baggers, nor members of the legislature, nor negro politicians, nor are they interested in special-tax bonds.

7—PENITENTIARY—Months, ago, the legislature and the local carpet-baggers, nor members of the legislature and state's finances. All matters concerning the levying and collection of taxes were in the hands of a Democratic Legislature and local carpet had been paid of this to the counties only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact instance to the legislature and the local carpet had been paid of this to the counties only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact instance to the legislature and the local carpet had been paid of this to the counties only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact instance to the legislature and the local carpet had been paid of this to the counties only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact instance to the legislature and the local carpet had been paid of this to the counties only \$42,856 66 leaving still due them after almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact instance to the local carpet had been paid of this to the counties. there was again apportioned to the coun- all, and no breath of susp CHRONICLE said that it did not intend to would have been to compare with the year test keep silent until the penitentiary was 1869 the last of Republican misrule. The made self-supporting. Nor do we; and printed reports from which the person reyet we believe in looking at things as ferred to took his figures, do not show the they are, rather than as we would have them. Until we had a Republican party in North Carolina we neither had nor rangement of figures. He makes the bal-

the capitation tax and other taxes, to dis-charging the two apportionments that had been made in 1869 and 1870. priation was reduced at the last session of the General Assembly from \$121,900. through the ten years which make up his per year to \$100,000, but no further reductions were made. Why! Lead by Dr.

York; the Republicans almost to a man, advocated giving away convict law and the subsequent years incomes, the subsequent years incomes, and the subsequent years incomes, in 1871 and 1872 out of fundaments and state in the Union has had cheaper of better government;—in a word the Demo-sor that the Republicans while in power made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the ten years which make up his made, during the first two years, two apportionments and the last session through the two apportionments that been made in 1869 and 1870.

So that the Republicans while in power made, during the first two years, two apportionments are incomed, and the last session through the two apportionments are incomed. So that the Republicans while in power made, during the first two years, two apportionments are incomed, and the last session through the two apportionments are incomed. So that the Republicans while in power made, during the two apportionments are incomed. So that the Republicans while in power made, during the two apportionments are incomed. So that the Republicans while in power made, during the two apportionments are incomed. So that the Republicans while in power made, during the two apportionments are incomed. in 1871 and 1872 out of funds raised by the Democratic Legislature of 1870-'71. the only party of Honesty, Economy and Very little of the funds set apart by the Progress. Constitution during the two years of Republican rule found its way to the education of the children. Besides: There remained of the perma-

nent school fund accumulated before the war stocks that were valuable, viz: 4,000 shares in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., 2,000 shares in the Wilmington & Manof \$161,250 their face value being \$632,500.

summed up in this statement: They squan-dered the permanent school fund that re little for school purposes except what the Constitution required and a large part down the forests, make the roads, and

by them in 1870-'71 to 8; cents on proper- Commissioner. He came into the office ty and 25 cents on polls, and in 1881 they increased the levy to 12½ cents on property and 37½ cents on polls. From ty and 37½ cents on polls. From only mutterings of discontent and predicthese taxes and from fines, forfeitures and tions of failure. Such was the beginning penalties, liquor licenses and other sources, of the work one short year ago. they have collected and spent the follow-

ing sums for public schools: In 1871, disbursed for schools, \$177,497,94 671,115.65 was some wisdom in the words of Thomas

These figures, if not exact, are a very near approximation, some counties not reporting.

funds that had been accumulating in the animals upon Facts: nothing else will ever State Treasury from fines, forfeitures and be of any service to them. This is the State Treasury from fines, forfeitures and penalties should be distributed to the counties, this legislation being authorized I shall bring up these children. Stick to by the amended Constitution. Two dis- Facts, sirmoney disbursed for schools. In 1887, however, there is a slight falling off from 1886 which is accounted for by the hard times through which we passed which

creased the school fund, and every year edge upon which calculations may be made the schools have been better. What has Under Democratic Rule:

The Democrats had control of the Legislature in 1870 and afterwards.

The levies the Democratic Legislatures made are as follows, and are on every \$100

The Democratic Rule:

the schools have been better. What has been, is an indication of what will be, done if the Democratic party is given continuance of power. Nothing ought to have amount in regard to the wage-earners in the State, and all theories have been based upon a more influence with voters, who have children to educate, than the educational data for exact calculations. The Chroni-3—MARION AND ASHEVILLE TURNPIKE—The Democratic party paid this
for the convenience of the West as long

Worth of property:

Legislature of 1870, 59 cents, tax collectible in 1871, 6 cents of which were to

and, while the Democratic party increases ne school fund and term every year.

TO SUM IT ALL UP.

Hear the concusion of the whole mat-r: Under Republican rule in North rolina there were no public schools; the nounting to upwards of six hundred nousend dollars, was squandered; the reasurer Jenkins, nearly eighteen million ollars; THE LEGISLATURE WAS IN SESSION 304 DAYS AND THE MEMBERS PAID THEMSELVES OVER \$2,100 EACH FOR THEIR SERVICES; the ble in 1881 and 1882, 6 cents of which were to pay interest on the new four per cents on the one hundred dollars worth of ent. adjusted bonds.

Legislature of 1883, 25 cents for all vided that the State and county should Legislature of 1887, 20 cents collectible eight thousand dollars raised in a single year from an impoverished people to pay devastations of war, and no progressive or rehabilitating measures were commenced or encouraged by them. Let us turn to a brighter picture, and

draw the contrast: propose to allow any dodging. The fol- fund has grown steadily until now uplowing is the record:

The Republicans same into full centrol wards of six hundred thousand dollars a year are expended for public schools; the of all departments of the government July Legislature of 1879 passed an act author General Assembly of 1870-'71-a period tual agreement with the State and the the Constitution set apart, mainly poll tax. If rom eighty cents on the one hundred dol-Indeed much of the poll tax collected in lars worth of property until it is now onthe counties never found its way into the school fund as is evidenced by the follow-der Republican rule; two insane asylums

ing statement made by Supt. Ashley in his report Nov. 1st, 1870:—"The county capitation tax is to be collected and paid dumb and blind for the negroes, have been in by the same persons who collect the State capitation tax. The law has not been observed. In most of the counties victs has been used to build railroads and It is charged that the receipts for the year 1876, under Brogden (7) were \$765, 1017.66, and in 1887 under Scales \$1,052, 628.62 and that the increase in 1887 was \$287,630.96, and that notwithstanding hard times, the Democrats keep a surplus in the Treasury. The sly immpression tried to be left, by using the xpression tried to be left, by using the xpression tried to be left, by using the xpression tried to be State Treasurer, and to be apportioned. ation.

In Nov 1869 an apportionment was made
a large building for its uses; the Buit rectifies them. It is in North Carolina

[From the RALEIGH STATE CHRONICLE.]

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION. The CHRONICLE was the first paper in North Carolina to advocate the establishchester R. R., and 65 shares in the Cape hailed the action of the Legislature in work with joy, and we have watched the progress of the work with gratification and Of the \$161,250 they invested \$150,000, in special tax bonds which are worthless. satisfaction. The department started with-What the Republicans did for schools out the endorsement of the whole people, while they were in full control may be and without their co-operation. It had mained after the war, and collected but of correspondents or helpers. It was a even of that they applied to some other erect the first habitations. What to do to The Democrats in 1872 increased the make the department of value to the peo-\$6.1 on property and 20 on the poll levied ple was the question that confronted the

> Commissioner W. N. Jones has won the confidence of the people, shown that his 173,275.92 department is valuable and necessary, and 191.675.07 is entitled to that praise due to an honest, 297,594.85 industrious, and efficient man for faith-No report. fully performing difficult, untried and delicate duties. He has been aided by his 319,813.00 324,287.10 326,040.85 452,889.65 deficient Secretary, Mr. J. M. Broughton. We have on the Chronicle table a copy of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of 352,882.65 409,658.88 Labor Statistics of the State of North 509,736.02 Carolina. It is a valuable publication and 623,430,98 | teaches valuable lessons, and is a credit to 640,245.20 North Carolina. Speculation, suppos 630,552.32 | conditions, and generalities mislead. There

653,037.33 Gradgrind, in Hard Times, when he said: "Now, what I want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but Facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. The Assembly of 1881 directed that the You can only form the minds of reasoning

tributions were made from this fund one Gen. Francis A. Walker spoke still more The third allegation made by the Republicaus is: The representations of the Democrats that they have decreased taxation is false. Let us see about it.

in 1831 amounting to \$114,883 applied in 1883 applied in 1883 and the other in 1883 are let us see about it.

wisely when he declared that it is only by statistics that the results of a wide and varied experience in any department of life can be collected, classified, and stud-1884. Except as modified by these distribulied. "The country," said this eminent

rendered more people unable to pay their taxes, and by the decision of Supreme Court in the case Barksdale vs. Commissioners of Sampson county limiting taxation to 66‡ cents for all purposes of a general nature including schools.

The Chronicle commends this thought to the careful consideration of every reader: The Democrats have steadily increased the school fund, and every vest.